INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 80. BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 3 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 April	SANCHI ..		16,850
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	NALDERA x	11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		0,986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	KANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS-
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
6th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
24th June	MANORA ..	7,881

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
10th April	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
4th Apr.	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
6th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi
7thApr.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
9th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie
11th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
18th ,,	xELORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
REDUCED FARES
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	2nd Apr.	6th ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	6th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th March.	6th April.
Indus Maru ..	9th April	19th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th ,,	20th April.
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY
1½ ANNAS.

INDIAN REVIEW

MARCH CONTENTS

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
By Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A.
MUSSALMANS AND THE SIMON COMMISSION
By Mr. Muhammad Yakub, M.L.A.
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON INDIANS OVERSEAS AFFAIRS. By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
THE NEW RAILWAY BUDGET
By Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A.
THE SKEEN COMMITTEE REPORT
Pandit Motilal Nehru
Mr. M. A. Jinnah
The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar
Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Row.
INDIAN ARCHITECTURE
Mahamahopadyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha
HOLD THE MIRROR TO INDIA
By Pt. Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A.
PASSION (A Poem)
By Mr. Leland J. Berry
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
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RECONSTRUCTION IN BARODA
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Cavour
Land System in Bengal
Beauties from Kalidas
The Path to Perfection
The Philosophy of Vaishnava Religion
BOOKS RECEIVED
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THE LATE EARL OF OXFORD
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Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the February number and the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
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Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 12	2 4

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB
Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mont Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Proof Building D'LiStreet, Managers, Bombay

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)
There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.
Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.
It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

READ
What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:
"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your pape is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."
The Best medium for Advertisements is
"THE HINDU"
Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

The BENGALEE
(ESTD. 1858)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Run up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word.

Terms.—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Shorthand Typist by Indian Import house. Apply stating experience and expected salary to Box No. 2121, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R810.

WANTED—A trained and experienced Hindi knowing TEACHER to teach young boys English Mathematics and other subjects up to Matriculation Standard by direct method. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE SECRETARY, JIYAJIRAO COTTON MILLS, Ltd. GWALIOR.
A 30202

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for selling shares of the Buridehing Tea Company, Limited. The Company possesses a grant of over 500 acres of land in the District of Lakshmipur in Upper Assam. The soil of the garden is excellent and surrounded by European managed Tea Estates. The Board consists of veteran tea planters and pucca businessmen. For terms and other particulars apply to:—UPPER ASSAM PLANTERS AGENCY, Managing Agents, 6B. Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
A

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE ON VIEW.—Complete household and old blackwood open carved and up-to-date design furniture, full-size billiard table, etc., etc., the property of Deputy Curreney Controller will be sold at Curreney Bank, Medows Street, on TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) BENNETT.
T R811

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy. Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H M.D., Principal Roval Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

TIME IS EXTENDED for receiving tenders for Bezwada Municipal Electric Scheme till 5 p.m., FRIDAY. 15th June, 1928.

A. KALESWARA RAO,
Chairman, Municipal Council.
Bezwada.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada, 30-3-28.
30206

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG IRON NOS. 1, 2 & 3.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Pig Iron." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

19th March, 1928
30138

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1928, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA AND CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1928.
30199

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. K. B. PHADKE is no longer in our service.

MEYER NISSIM.
30208

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1928, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation. but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 31st March to 14th April, 1928. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
30th March, 1928.
30205

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1928.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA to SURAT.—(1) THURSDAY, 5th April, 1928, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping only at Grant Road and Bandra and at all stations north of Virar except at Kelva Road and Karambele.

(2) Good Friday, 6th April, 1928, departure 7-15 a.m. from Colaba carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT to COLABA. MONDAY, 9th April 1928, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's Office.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 26th March, 1928.
30197.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client BEJNATH RINIWALA SRAOGI that he had taken in adoption a boy of the name of Issarlal many years ago, but the said Issarlal has since Samvat Year 1978 acted against our client's wishes and directions. Our client has therefore severed all his connections with the said Issarlal.

Public is therefore hereby informed that our said client is not responsible for any debts and liabilities of the said Issarlal to any person.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Bejnath Riniwala Sraogi.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1928.
30207

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3550 of 1924

Messrs. PANDIA & CO. .....Plaintiffs
vs.
SYED KALIM SYED MAHOMED RAZVI .....Defendant.

THE PUBLIC is hereby warned that Syed Kalim Syed Mahomed Razvi, the Defendant in the above suit, has no right, title or interest in the properties at Panvel, Ulwa and Nanoshi which he has purported to mortgage under a Deed of Mortgage, dated 22nd August, 1922, to Messrs. Pandia & Co., who were then acting as his attorneys. The abovenamed Syed Kalim Syed Mahomed Razvi, filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay being Suit No. 2524 of 1922 claiming that all properties in the hands of his father our client Nawab Moulvi Sayad Mahomed Razvi, including the above Panvel, Ulwa and Nanoshi properties had been purchased by him out of monoys belonging to him the said Syed Kalim Syed Mahomed Razvi. This suit was dismissed with costs on 11th June, 1923, as the said Syed Kalim failed to appear and substantiate his claim with the result that the said Syed Kalim or those claiming under him can make no claim to the said properties.

Messrs. Pandia & Co., obtained their mortgage after the above Suit No. 2524 of 1922 was filed and while the same was pending, and had also notice of our client's contention that the name of the said Syed Kalim was inserted in some of the sale deeds relating to the Panvel, Ulwa and Nanoshi properties along with the names of other relations and dependents of our client as a mere nominee and Benamidar of our client and the purchase money for the said properties was paid by our client who always remained in possession and management of the said properties, and spent his moneys for the development and maintenance thereof.

The public is further informed that the sale-deeds in respect of the Panvel property have been taken in the name of the said Syed Kalim and four others while the sale-deed in respect of the said Ulwa property, stands in the name of the said Syed Kalim and two others. The Nanoshi property has been purchased under several sale-deeds, and the name of Syed Kalim appears in a few of them only along with other names. The revenue records also show a similar state of things. The said Syed Kalim therefore has no right in the said properties at Panvel, Ulwa and Nanoshi, and the mortgage decree in execution whereof the same are being put up for sale cannot affect them.

If any one therefore bids at the sale which has been advertised by the Commissioner for taking accounts High Court to take place on the 4th April, 1928 and becomes the purchaser thereat he will acquire no right or interest in the said properties.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Attorneys for Nawab Moulvi
Sayad Mahomed Razvi
30174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 347 of 1927.

ABBA HAJI MAHOMED and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GULMAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1927, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land now formed into one together with the messuages, tenements, buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street and formerly known as Memon Wada or Mahomed Husein Kambeker Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, stated in the Decree in the High Court Suit No. 383 of 1899 to contain by admeasurement 437 square yards but containing by actual measurement 449 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1323 and assessed by th Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward Nos. 10 and 1015 and Street Nos. 61, 63 and 65. 67, 69(2) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Aishabai, widow of Haji Janmahomed Jusab, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Abdul Karim Haji and on or towards the West by the Kambeker Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30122

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receivera appointed in suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Bai Ayeshabai vs. A. M. K. Dehlvi and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, Gold and Silver ornaments such as gold watch with gold chain, gold bangles, imitation rubies, pearls, gold watch with wristlet, gold buttons, rings, buckles, one silver tea set consisting of tea, coffee and sugar pots, milk jug, syphon, water jug, etc., etc

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2099 of 1927 (Oomer Hajee Osman vs. Md. Dada Hajee) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold and silver and diamond ornaments such as big diamond nose ring, gold bangles, necklace, earrings, Hadas, pootlies, Jugri, gold chains, buttons, gold watch, Thatka, nose ring, and a lot of silver ornaments, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the Court dated 20th February, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd April at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuring about 226 square yards, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 135, 524, New No. 1|13645, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31|3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Nettarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent.

For further particulars or sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of made-to-order, artistic furniture made by Roberts C. Lazers and others, complete oval-shape full size billiard table, ice box, roll-top writing table, His Master's Voicee, Cabinet Gramophone with records, old Chinaware, carpets, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Fort, Meadows Street, above Paper Currency Bank, sell by Public Auction very handsome, artistic household furniture, consisting of automatic dining tables, chairs, dumbwaiters, and sideboard to match, rich tapestry-lined, plain Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, bureau writing desks and silver show cases, reclining sofas, beds, plain almyrahs, lady's dressing and writing tables and chival glass to match, marble washing tables, meat safe, glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

The property of A. H. King, Esq., the Deputy Currency Controller and others.

The property is on view and the catalogue are published.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AT POONA.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrador General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of late Mr. Alfred Rollo Boyd. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 22nd day of APRIL, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE SITE AT POONA, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring 2 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 176 malee and Municipality No. 24, Welesley Road Poona with dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as under:—on the East house of Mr. Shelon;,on the West and North house No. 26, on the South Welesley Road.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CARROL ROAD OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE ROAD STATION WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sha Tulsaji Manrupji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at risk of Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Adam Chand and others in pursuance of the power of sale contained in two deeds of Mortgage dated 27th October 1923 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Tuesday the 3rd April 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Carrol Road opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Elphinstone Road Station without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, New Nos. A|11913, 11914 New Survey No. 3|2631 and Cadastral Survey No. 869 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2488 (1A) and Street No. 184AA.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI, AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, cure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V.P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Rairaginatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL

Rao Sahib D. Narasaiah, Garu, M.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph.D., B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried in several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Beautiful Mate of the Screen's Greatest Lover.

Mrs. RUDOLPH VALENTINO

In a greater romance than her own love story in private life.

WHEN LOVE GROWS COLD

The story of a brave woman's love for the man who "never could understand."

ALSO

Inspection of Bombay City Armed Police at Naigaum by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:

AS

THE GAUCHO

Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The World-Famous Stage and Screen Star:

EMIL JANNINGS

and the Hungarian Beauty of a Thousand Charms

LYA DE PUTTI

In the UFA Production in 6 Gripping Reels:

VARIETY

Thrilling tale of human errors painted on the multi-coloured background and atmosphere of Vaudeville!
Comic Dwarfs—Dancing Girls—Japanese Jugglers—Strong Men—Wonderful Acrobats Daring Feats—Dazzling Dresses!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

On Wednesday, the 4th April, at 6-30 P.M.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS

present

THE KING'S WIFE

A PRESENTATION IN FOUR ACTS OF THREE TYPES OF RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION—OF AKBAR, OF MIRABAI AND OF KING KUMBHA

by

JAMES H. COUSINS D. LITT.

The role of Mirabai will be played by

SRIMATI SUNALINI DEVI

and that of

King Kumbha by Srijut T. Raghavachariar, the renowned actor of South India

The devotional songs of Mirabai will be sung in the original Hindi

Directed and produced by Srimati Mrinalini Chattopadhyay, Editor "Shama'a"

Rates of admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & CO., LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL VARIETY CO.

Arevuisical SINGING, DANCING and ENTERTAINING COCKTAIL with a Modern Dressing.

POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose and Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Gripping Paramount Adaptation of Zane Grey's World-famous Novel

TO THE LAST MAN

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:

LOIS WILSON
RICHARD DIX
NOAH BEERY

A spine-tingling tale of Frontier love in the West in the dangerous days of the late 'Eighties.' The Arizona Wilderness, within 200 miles of which no camera was ever cranked before, is the real background!

DRAMA OF PRIMITIVE MEN WITH PRIMITIVE PASSIONS!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

(Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda)

Wed. 4th Apl. '28 at 8-30 p. m.

SHAKUNTAL

Special Grand Programme During Easter Holidays!

All Matinees at 3 p. m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!

First Performance on Friday, 6th Apl. '28

VIDHI LIKHIT

(By Mr. V. S. Desai, B. A., L L. B.)

Sat. 7th Apl. '28
Sun. 8th Apl. '28
Mon. 9th Apl. '28

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BEARS AGGRESSIVE SELLERS.

ALCOCKS FIRM.

Bombay, April 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet for Mill shares and developed into weakness on aggressive selling by bears. Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Alcock ruled firm on good demand Bombay Burma shares were weak. The market closed one hour earlier in the honour of the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart.

The market will remain closed on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

Bombay, April 2.

TENDERS.

To-day no tender was issued for Broach A/M. delivery as Spot prices are higher by Rs. 14/.

COTTON

Bombay, March. 30.

Paid up		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed Advance	392/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
200	Bombay Dyeing	927/8
250	Bradbury	250
100	Century	411/4xd.
100	Colaba Land	128/12
500	Central India P.	510
100	Coorla	170
100	Crescent	167/8
250	Curim.	250
500	David	260
250	Dawn	615
200	Edward Sassoon	102/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0|14|6
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	852/8
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Petit	400
100	Globe	30
100	Cokak	121/4xD
100	Indian Bleaching	310
100	Inlore Malwa	361/4
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	23
100	Khiatau	95
100	Kohinoor	243/12
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000	Morarjee	1850
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Manekji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1875
200	New Great	275
10	New City	110
250	Pabaney	270
100	Pearl	562/8
100	Phoenix	417/8
250	Simplex	172/8
100	Shorapur	7700
50	Swan	135
100	Swadesh	310
500	Tata Mill	75
500	Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

217	Imperial	1470
127	Imperial	365
50	India	89/8
20	Baroda	91/8
25	Central	26
25	Eastern	94
£12 1/2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ali Pranto	895
	Amritsar Patti	12
1/Cen.	Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Raghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	700xd

MISCELLANEOUS

1000	Ahmedabal Electric	118
100	Andhra Valley	760
109	Alcock	407/8
125	B. Burma	842/8
10	B. Burma No. 1	293/12
20	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/12
100	B. Tramway	153/2
50	B. Tramway	68
200	Bombay Steam	273/12
50	Bombay Telephone	47
10	Bundi Cement	22/14
200	Indian Cement	311/4
	Central India Mining	18/4
£1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2	Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	875
100	Katni Ordinary	240
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10	Punjab P. Cement	15/4
10	Punjab P. Cement Pef	14/12
10	Shivrajpur	38/8
75	Tata Iron Ord.	88/8
20	Tata Iron Defd.	320
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
1080	Tata Hydro	1155
100	Tata Oil	34
100	Tata Power Ord.	587/8
100	Tata Power Pref.	920
215	Scinda Steam	16/6

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	96/8
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	630
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
530	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500	5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/10/6, Highest 49/11/6, Closing 49/8.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13/9, Closing 4/13/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 58/2, Highest 58/3/6, Lowest 57/13 Closing 57/14.

Our Bazar will remain closed on 3rd and 4th inst. being Jain Holidays.

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 2.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 98/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/9
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 108/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-45 Rs. 106/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/14.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1925 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1927-47 Rs. 101/14.
Forward Rates.—17th April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6-6. 1-45/55. Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 2.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 31.

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agent in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	17
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	93/8
Ceylon Planters	35
Ceylon Rubber	88
Clunes Estates	24
Cochin Rubber	42
Eila Tea	200
Estates Co. of Uva	35
Fairlawn Estate	33/8
Frocester Estates	45
Hatbawe Rubber	12/6
Honiton Rubber	8
Horawala Rubber	44
Indo-Malay Estates	19
Jambulantle T. & Rub.	12
Jelong Rubber	17
Kalutara Company	33/8
Kalutara Rubber	23
Kelani Valley Rub.	33
Langat River	21
Lanka Rubber	80
Lansdowne Rubber	174-3/4
Maha Uva Estates	57
Matale Valley Rub.	81
Meall Mor Estates	94
Mitidheni Rubber	43
Narangoda Rubber	70
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub.	91
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	90
Rubber Growers	34
Saffragam T. & Rub.	184-3/4
Talgaswella Tea	57
Torrington Tea	21/8
Uddabage Tea	53
Udapolla Rubber	25
Ullswater Rubber	14
Vogan Tea	40

Remarks:—Market—Steady
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0/63 Cents.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 2.

	Cwts
Wheat	18,344
Linseed	19,266
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	7,073
Gingellyseeds	1,347
Poppyseed	56
Groundnuts	8,091
Castorseed	6,481
Rice	21,202
Myrabollams	7,226
Cottonseed	15,051
Mowra seed	698
Gram	3,722
Jowar	5,387
Barley	320
Bajree	641
Coal	834 tons.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2.

April	219.10
July	226.00
October	228.10

BOMBAY MARKET.

WEAK UNDERTONE—SCATTERED COVERING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, April 2.

Following a rise of 5 points, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 363 for Broach A./M. delivery but it opened easy at Rs. 361 and declined to Rs. 359-12 on scattered selling. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied somewhat. To-day the Sewri market being closed, quotation at Marwari Session were as under at the close:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	361	4	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A	366	12	0
Fine MG. Oomra May	332	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	305	0	0

The local market continues weak and any improvement in prices entirely depends upon the development of export demand. Stocks are bulging and are believed by many as a strong bearish factor. The market is suffering from want of buying as the sentiment is greatly nervous and it may be some time before we have a sustained improvement. However it will not be out of place to recall the strong statistical position of American cotton and we believe sales at present low prices are likely to be dangerous.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by absence of rain in drought sections, but later declined on favourable Eastern Belt forecast."

Gann's cable:—

"Selling is much better than buying. Breaking 20 points to-day's lowest will indicate lower prics. Expect lower prices first of the week. Cotton is in a narrow trading range with no definite trend indicated. It may be several weeks before it gets out of the deadlock. Trade for quick scalping profit."

Messrs. Shamji Hemraj and Co. have received the following telegram from London Agents:—

"Cotton decline unlikely extend much further and chances favour considerably higher later."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 11,357,000. In spite of disappointing New York market's tendency keep steady. Liverpool in consequence of improvement of trade in Lancashire. India and China buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season	12,471,000 bales
Exports from America for the season	5,846,000 bales
American mills' taking for the season	5,448,000 bales
World's visible supply	6,311,000 bales

It is reported U. S. Government Boll-weevil Report is due to be published tomorrow. Pending any definite change in weather we look for a narrow market before Easter Holidays, and favour purchases on set-backs, as we ultimately look for much higher prices.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows.—

	Week ending 31|3|28 Bales.
Total in Sight	12,471,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	479,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	185,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,585,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	221,000
Total Sales	38,960
East Indian Cotton Sales	880
East Indian Cotton Stocks	37,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	3,500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	400
East Indian Cotton Imports	13,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	114,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	198,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	258,000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Mar. 31.

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 29th Mar		21,51,321
Same time last season		21,21,893
EXPORTS from 1st Sept. to 29th March		
	1927|28	2926|27
United Kingdom	47,884	5,355
Continent	3,74,435	2,99,399
China	56,300	1,41,412
Japan	5,62,228	9,16,358
Coast Ports	17,244	9,567
U. S. A.	1,725	726
Total	10,60,816	12,82,817
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 29th March 1928		62,503
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 29th March		4,66,450
Same period last year		5,60,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th March 1928		9,62,936
Same time last year		5,80,755

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1\|5 15\|16 D D 1\|5 31\|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 31\|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1\|6.
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 15\|16 to 15th May.
Banks Selling T T 1\|5 29\|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1\|6.
Banks Buying D D 1\|6 1\|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|6-1\|4 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1\|5 7\|32 May.
NEW YORK—
Banks buying 60 Days 128.
Banks Buying T T 272-1\|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1\|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1\|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Selling T T 131.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136-3\|4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 174.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1\|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3\|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York\|London 4·88 3\|16 31st inst.
Shanghai\|London 2\|7 2nd· inst.
London\|Paris 124.00 9\|16 31st ulto.
London\|Paris 124.00 31st ulto.
London\|Belgium 34.97 31st ulto·
London\|Switzerland 25.33 31st ulto.
London\|Italy 92. 40· 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1\|4 31st ulto., £4\|4\|11-1\|2 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 26 7\|16 31st. ulto.; 26 3\|8 30th. ulto.
Silver London Forward 26-1\|4 31st. ulto.; 26 3\|16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 57 9\|16 31st ulto.; 57 9\|16 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 per cent 31st. ulto.; 4 per cent 30th. ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1\|16 per cent 31st ulto.; 4 1\|16 per cent 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1\|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3\|4 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4-1\|2 per cent.
12 months 4-1\|2 per cent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.850 inches (.032 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.733 inches (.043 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours minus .001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

NEW INDIA

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„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

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Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

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	Square Net. Rs. each.	Round Net. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft.	5/8/	6/6/
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That is if it is cooked in
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India's Best Cooker 5 Sizes at Rs. 13, 18, 22, 27, 33, carriage extra.
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It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
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You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.
The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

STORY OF A DIAMOND PARCEL

D. L. O. EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

How a mysterious diamond parcel was received in the Bombay General Post Office after being refused by the addressee, and how it passed and re-passed from there to the Dead Letter Office and came into the hands of an employee of the Dead Letter Office who was alleged to have stolen it, was told in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on Monday morning, when Sub-Inspector Sorabjee of the Palton Road Police Station applied for the remand of Mohmed Azizuddin, the said employee, who is now in police custody.

The Police Sub-Inspector told an interesting story of the adventures of the mysterious diamonds in the course of the application. The parcel, said the Sub-Inspector, first came to the General Post Office on the 21st October last as the addressee refused to accept it. It was in good condition, was registered and valued at Rs. 6,000. It was sent in its original condition to the Dead Letter Office on the 24th October and was received in the D. L. O. on the 26th, but was again forwarded to the G. P. O. on the 27th October by altering the address Bombay No. 4. It was again sent to the D. L. O. on the 8th November which again forwarded it to the G. P. O. for returning it to the country of its origin.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

The registered parcel in question, it was alleged, was handled by the accused on the 27th October and 8th November. The accused after this went on a month's leave on the 23rd November and was arrested at Bangalore on suspicion by the police at Bangalore while disposing off the diamonds and was subsequently released on his own cognisance, as no complaint was made in Bombay regarding the matter.

The parcel was returned to the sender and was found emptied up. The police alleged that the accused trifled with the parcel.

The accused was arrested on Sunday morning.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF GHEE

BOMBAY MERCHANT ACQUITTED

Mangaldas Lavjee, the accused in the test case filed by the Bombay Municipality for adulteration of Ghee, was acquitted on Monday morning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate upon evidence produced by the accused.

The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested as a sequel to a raid arranged by the Municipality on the Ghee-vendors of the Mandvi Bazaar as they came to know about the growing tendency among the traders in Ghee, of selling adulterated Ghee.

The facts of the case are that on 18th September last Mr. Langarana went to several shops at Mandvi Bazaar, with one Bhaichand Raichand, and also visited the accused's shop. He took three samples and while he was taking a fourth one, the accused was alleged to have objected, but in spite of the objection the sample was taken.

The sample was then sent to the Public Analyst and Government Chemical Analyser who declared them as containing adulterated Ghee.

The accused's defence was that the opinions of the above people cannot be accepted as Dr. Coutino, the Public Analyst, had used wrong standards and test rules, while the opinion of the Government Chemical Analiser was based merely on inferences.

Besides the accused stated that he had taken these samples from Karimbhai Laljee who gave a guarantee to the effect that it was pure Ghee and had sold it as such and had not reason to believe that it was not of pure nature.

He also produced the evidence of one Mr. Sahastrabudhe, Government Agricultural Analyser at Poona, who said that after a test he had found that there was no adulteration.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused upon the evidence produced by him.

PATHAN GAMBLERS FINED

A big gang of Pathans, 14 in number, was arrested by the police on the Colaba Reclamation grounds on Saturday afternoon where they were found gambling with dice.

The raid was made by Inspector McCulloch and Deputy Inspector Watkins who on receiving certain information went with their staff at the above place. Inspector McCulloch proceeded on the scene of the raid in mufti at about 2 p.m. on Saturday and found the accused busily engaged in gambling with dice.

The Pathans, as soon as they recognized the Inspector in spite of his mufti, dispersed and while they were proceeding along the road Deputy Inspector Watkins and his staff who were lying in wait for them at a little distance, arrested them marching them off to the Police Station.

They were all placed before the Honorary Bench of Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Meyer Nissim and J. Moore at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning under the Gambling Act.

Thirteen of the accused who pleaded not guilty were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 24, and the fourteenth who admitted the guilt saying that he was gambling with the others at the Colaba Reclamation grounds, was fined Rs. 15.

NOWROSJI WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

ANNUAL REPORT

The Board of Management constituted under the Trust Deed made between the Government of Bombay,, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Sir Ness Wadia, was formed on and began functioning fom the 29th March 1926. They have therefore taken an active share in the Completion of the new Hospital and starting it. The hospital was completed and declared open by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 13th December 1926, and patients were admitted from the 15th December 1926.

The total structural expenses on account of land and buildings up to the 31st December 1927 were Rs. 15,29,976-2-4, and the total running expenses of the Hospital during the year were Rs. 1,00,443-15-5. and more advantage has been taken of it. When it was opened on the 15th December there were only 60 patients, but since then the number of in-patients has steadily increased. The total number of admissions during the year was 3,015. Out of these, the number of confinements was 2,335. The number of Ante-natal cases treated was 680.

A novel feature during the year was the registration of patients. Women were advised to come to the ante-natal clinic from the seventh month onwards, and were taught the advantages of undergoing full examination, particularly in relation to pregnancy. If there was anything abnormal detected then, they were attended to, and advised to return every fortnight or month as required. All these women were then given a card, the production of which at the time of admission entitled them to a bed for confinement. In course of time, this system became very popular and women are now coming as early as the third or the fourth month of pregnancy for the admission card. The record of these registered cases shows that as many as 789, out of the total number of confinements 2,335 were actually registered, i.e., a percentage of 33. This is no doubt a very hopeful sign and I trust very soon most of the cases confined will be registered cases.

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT.

During the year 29 probationers were admitted for training, of whom 7 passed, one securing honours; the rest are still in training.

The Hospitals has been affiliated to the Central Midwives Board, London, from the year 1927.

The Board had the honour of taking Her Excellency Lady Irwin round the Hospital on Monday, the 12th December 1927, and they were very gratified at the following remarks which Her Excellency was pleased to make in the Visitors' Book:—

"I should like heartily to congratulate Sir Ness Wadia on the establishment of this splendid Hospital which he kindly showed me himself this morning.

It is a wonderful building, perfect and up-to-date in every detail and it must be an untold blessing to the fortunate patients who are nursed within its walls.

I hope that it may long prosper and continue to be a boon to the mothers and babies of Bombay."

In conclusion, the Board wish to tender their best thanks to Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta for his honorary work at the Hospital as Principal Medical Officer.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 2.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs 15/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Begum Rs. 9/11-1/2 ped cwt FBH.
S. S. India Rs. 9/14-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
,, April Rs. 10/2 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct./Dec. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.—March Rs. 10/1 per cwt FBH.
April Rs. 10/4 per cwt FBH.
June Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
July/Sept. Rs. 9/11-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Oct./Dec. Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 2.

Ready	21	6	3
Chaitra	21	6	3
Vaishakha	2	6	9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	6	3
National City	21	10	0

SILVER.

Silver	26	7	16
London Ready.			
Forward	26	3	16
London—Shanghai.			
Opening	2	6	15
Closing	2	7	0
Ready	59	13	6

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Chaitra	59/13	59/14	59/13	59/14
Vaishakha	59/14	59/15	59/14	59/15

Bombay, April 2.

Bar Silver	Bar Gold.
59-15—0 Ready	21 6 3
59-15 -0 1st Settlement	21 6 0
59-13—0 2nd Settlement	21 6 9
Quiet but steady. Tone.	Quiet

Ready Rs. 13—7—0 Sovereigns Rs 13—7—0 forward.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21 10 3
Tone of Silver—Quiet. Bears covering Very little business doing.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 2
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales
31-3-28

	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,209 271,721	305,255
Central India	1,145 257,599	257,274
Barsi & Nagar	478 255,624	180,682
Hyderabad-Gaorani	281 99,479	62,933
Berar	1,620 562,447	522,307
Central Provinces	927 248,000	212,531
Total Comras	5,660 1,694,873	1,540,987
Dholera	433 94,749	110,177
N.-W. Provinces	62,450	53,662
Rajputana	37,173	38,188
Sind Punjab	129,956	104,244
Broach	471 61,836	65,527
Coompta & Dharwar	388 19,081	45,606
Westerns-Northerns	6,085	19,705
Cocanada		399
Tinnevelly and Cumbodia	103 9,842	5,596
Persian	168 4,013	3,375
American	29,479	122,094
Egyptian & African	22,739	31,953
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	66	51
Total	7,223 2,172,362	2,143,590

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29th March
In full-pressed Bales
31-3-28

	This year	Last year
Europe	2,340 424,014	215,480
Japan & China	7,000 619,523	1,057,770
Coast Ports	17,244	9,567
Up country by Rail	62,503	69626
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, and Japan	33,791	35,532
Total	9,340 1,157,110	1,387,975

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	31-3-28 7376000	11837000
,, Yesterday	do 14000	20000
Exports to date	do 5650000	8914000
Stock at Ports	30-3-28 1792000	2384000
,, Interior Towns	do 864000	983000
,, Liverpool	30-3-28 853000	1348000
Visible Supply	30-3-28 4585000	6307000
Quantity in Sight	do 12471000	16865000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay, Trading Co., Ltd.).

Mukisar, March 31.

Wheat Ready	4/2 4/10
Wheat, Har	4/4/6
Gram Ready	3/6 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/7/6
Barley Ready	3/2 3/2/6
Barley Jeth	3/3/6
Rapeseed Ready	6/12 7/4
Rapeseed. Bisakh	6/12/6
Rapeseed Jeth	6/15/
Cottonseed Ready	4/
Gwara Ready	2/12

For Smartness and Vitality use
Kandarpa Sanjivani Pills
These pills offer a new lease of life by toning up the worn out nerves due to Urinary disorders and also by restoring the lost verility in a very short time. The pills have the Magic power of stopping the involuntary emissions by enriching and thickening the vital fluid.
Price:—A phial of 40 pills Rs. 5.
Kandarpa Sanjivan Oil
is the best liniment for stimulating and strengthening the weak organ by local application. Price a phial of one tola Rs. 10.
Commission will be allowed if both purchased at a time.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2
Local Agent:—Ferry & Co., Grant Road Bombay.

Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising

The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little today, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth

THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

VIMTO
VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes, and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages.
NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Stocked by Shah & Co., Sitaram Buildings Bombay, And All Leading Dealers.
Bottled by Rogers & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers. Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Sheppard after-care Association and Fund, general meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 5-30 p.m.

To-morrow (Wednesday), at 8 p.m. (at night) there will be a Hari Kirtan for Ladies by Mrs. Sumatibai Kirtikar in Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Girgaon.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Indian Insurance Companies' Conference, Central Bank Building, 3 p.m. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COM.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C.

An adjourned meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

Applications duly proposed and seconded by members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee are invited for 4 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Committee. Only those who have enrolled themselves as members of this Committee on or before the 31st of March, 1928 will be eligible to contest or vote. Applications will be received by Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, Jt. Hon. Secretary. "F" Ward District Congress Committee, 5|6 Kanji Bhuvan, (Top floor), Old Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay, till 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant. In the event of contest election will take place on Sunday the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 6th inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

A statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st April 1928, to 6 a.m. of 2nd April was as follows:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 2: Cholera attack nil, death nil, Plague attacks 2, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 84. Total Mortality this day last year was 96.

LECTURE ON INDIAN MYCOLOGY.

Col. F. DeMello, Director of the Goa Medical School will deliver an address on "Indian Mycology" at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. AUDIT STAFF UNION.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union an extraordinary general meeting of the staff of the Audit Department will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), sharp at Seamens Union Hall, 126, Frere Road, near G. P. O. to consider the reply received from the Accountant General Railways regarding the grievances of the staff such as time-scale of pay, leave rules etc. The question of transfer of G. I. P. clerks to Clearing House will also be considered. All the staff are cordially invited to attend meeting.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—South Indian Music. By A. K. Vedaranyam and as recorded for the Gramophone by His Master's Voice Co.

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin, Market Prices.

9-20 p.m.—The Neapolitan Quartet. Lawrence Martinelli. J. B. Brace, Edward Bazley. Fred Hennon. In Music Grave and Gay.

9-45 p.m.—The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Horn y Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22,560

ENHANCEMENT OF L. A. REVENUE

SUSPENSION OF REVISION DEMANDED

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association recently held the following resolutions were passed and copies of the same were forwarded to Government for necessary action:—

1. "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Associaiton have learnt with regret that the Government of Bombay have discontinued the policy of rationing of liquor for the next year and strongly urge upon them the necessity of strictly adhering to the policy already laid down by them for the purpose of bringing about prohibition in the Presidency."

2. "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly disapprove of the enhancement of Land Revenue Assessment by mere executive action as recently resorted to by the Government of Bombay in certain Talukas like Bardoli, Salsette and Alibag. The Council are of opinion that, as recommended by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee the ultimate and effective voice in this matter should rest with the Legislative Council. The Council, therefore, urge that the revision of assessment be suspended in the Bombay Presidency, until effect is given to the recommendation of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee by the introduction of a Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code for giving control to the Legislative Council on the revision of assessment. The Council also bring to the notice of the Government of Bombay the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in this behalf."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, and if truth, uncompromising truth, were to be told, you are a pigmy before a giant, a pig-sty before a castle, a Bole before a Simon. You are a wader rather than a diver, a drain inspector (not of American brand) rather than a water diviner, a plodder rather than a prodder, a mud-wallower rather than a curd-swallower, a wobbler rather than a warbler, and a Saul among the Prophets (sex immaterial). When your domestic money market is tight, and the demon of hunger and starvation is loose, you inflate the maw of self and your large brood with "chana-koormoora," alias gram and parched rice (the gram may be half parched or even raw like the meal of a horse) only. When your pathetic appeals before the final Privy Council of the All-Highest are favourably received, and your purse once again becomes full of jingling coins, you wear cap and bells and dance a happy jungling dance in clubs or pubs. Your mental horizon will then considerably widen—from being local in your tastes (that is "chana-koormoora" dietary) you become vocal in your looks, provincial in your outlook, national in your dealings and international in your tastes. Of course, in such a happy period, the All-Hightest's existence is forgotten by you When your reserves are exhausted and you become as poor as poor India, once more you cudgel your brain, and lo! God's existence is soon remembered: and once again appeals to the Great Privy Council are lodged through temples or mosques or churches (your solicitors) where rubbing your nose hard at the altar till it became as flat as that of a denizen of the "Land of the rising Sun" or of a boxer in a 20-round contest, and slapping your cheeks till they become "rufus," you attempt to deceive Him once more. But the All Merciful is not deceived always (strange even the Creator is deceived even once!) and—the rest be better left unwritten—for the peace of your mind!

NOWROJI WADIA MATERNITY HOME

VISIT BY LADIES

A batch of about 60 ladies from among the students of the Health Volunteers' Class conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Parel (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), visited on Friday, the 31st March 1928, at 5 p.m., the Wadia Maternity Home in Parel. The students were taken round by Dr. H. V. Tilak, F.R.C.S., who explained them the working of the Septic Ward, Labour Room, Operation Theatre, the Pre-natal Wards, etc. The party returned after spending an hour at the Hospital and were highly impressed with the utility of the work carried on for the welfare of the working class women by the Wadia Maternity Hospital. The Mandal is greatly obliged to the authorities especially Dr. D. R. Desai of the Hospital for giving an opportunity [illegible] Hospital.

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST SUED.

ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH CHARITIES

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF INTERIM RECEIVER

Yahyahbhai Mulla Noorbhai Nabubhai and others filed a suit in the Bombay High Court on Monday, against Syedna Taher Saifudin, the High Priest of the Dawoodi Borah community in connection with certain large religious charities, situated in Bombay, yielding a monthly income of Rs. 6,500, which, the plaintiffs allege, the defendant was applying for his own purposes.

Mr. J. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Vakil made an application before Mr. Justice Blackwell asking for leave to serve a notice of motion and for the appointment of an "interim" Receiver on the defendant and briefly narrated the facts of the case. Mr. Bahadurji stated that the action affected large religious charities situated in Bombay and yielding a monthly income of Rs. 6,100. The income was to be devoted for the education of poor Borahs under the charitable settlement. Until 1920 there were five or six trustees to these charities and they used to carry on the administration. Some time in 1920 the trust properties were transferred to the Head Priest (the defendant) giving him absolute powers of administration. They were not, counsel further stated, in possession of the exact terms of the document effecting the transfer, but they understood that power was given for administration and also for declaring the properties as belonging to the Head Priest.

The plaintiffs having come to know that the defendant as the Head Priest was applying the income of the charities for his own purpose called on him to account for the same. In reply, Mr. Bahadurji said, the defendant claimed to be the absolute owner of the properties and refused to give inspection of the accounts.

Mr. Justice Blackwell: Why should I appoint an "interim" Receiver? The properties would not run away.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Bahadurji replied that the defendant had incurred liabilities to the extent of Rs. 84 lakhs. As the motion would not be argued before Thursday, he would like the "interim" Receiver to be appointed meanwhile.

His Lordship: I might be prepared to appoint "interim" Receiver on Thursday when this notice of motion is argued and the defendant is given an opportunity to answer. His Lordship accordingly gave leave to serve a short time notice of motion on the defendant returnable on Thursday, adding "better serve the notice to-day so that there will be no complaint that there was not sufficient time to prepare the defence.

Attorneys for the plaintiff were Messrs. Ghaswalla Golwalla and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Bombay Municipality is preparing a new Electoral Roll and has opened a special office which is sending out the Enumerators to take down the information of tenants paying Rs. 10|- or more as rent p.m.

As in all probability there is a chance of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, running the next Municipal Election. May I request all the Rate and the Tax payers and also the tenants paying Rs. 10|- or more as rent to give all the necessary information to these Enumerators who will be visiting those places during the next few days? I am personally aware how through ignorance or some sort of other apprehension many members of the Public refuse any information to the Municipal or the Government servants, but they hamper our own work and running of an Election becomes absolutely impossible if there is no proper Electoral Roll.

I therefore through the medium of your paper, appeal to public to render all necessary information to the Enumerators appointed by the Municipality.

THE ASTIKA SAMAJ

FEEDING OF DARIDRA NARAYANS

The Astika Samaj, Matunga (G. I. P.) deserve to be congratulated on the very successful manner in which they managed the "poor feeding" on Sunday. Feeding of the Daridra Narayans forms one of the most important item in the very engaging programme of the Ram Navami Utsav they are celebrating. About a thousand souls, beggars, Orphans and Students of the "depressed" classes were sumptuously fed. A pleasing feature of this function was the sympathetic and active co-operation of Gujaratis and others who have contributed in no small measure for the successful way in which this function was organised and carried through.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT

Antonio Meranda, the alleged telephone friend who was charged by one Nurse Millet with making indecent proposals, over the phone figured again in the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday morning with a fresh charge of assaulting Inspector Bull of the Bombay City Police while with discharge of his duties, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor.

Mr. Dhondy pleader appeared for the accused and while Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecuter for the prosecution.

The facts of the case briefly are that the accused struck Inspector Bull at the time when he was arrested for the charge in the other case, on the 2nd March. The Inspector was alleged to have been grievously hurt and sustained fracture of his rib.

Mr. Dhondy defending the accused stated that his client had no intention to cause hurt nor was he conscious that his act would have caused grievous hurt. The defence further maintained that the element of striking a public servant was absent in the case as Inspector Bull arrested him without a warrant.

Mr. Spencer said that the injury was deliberately inflicted by the accused to escape from custody.

The Magistrate after hearing the arguments [illegible]

KHAN BAHADUR ROBBED

THEFTS OF DIAMONDS

The week that has passed is marked with thefts particularly of diamonds. Close upon the heels of the theft of a diamond brooch valued at Rs. 15,000 belonging to Lady Jehangir, three more thefts have been reported to the Bombay City Police involving diamonds of large sums of money. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ali Bakza, Private Secretary to the Sultan of Makala, residing on the fifth floor of the Adenwalla Mansion at Queen's Road, reports to the police that his house was ransacked on Saturday evening during his temporary absence when he called on to see the Sultan of Makala in the Orient Hotel and property consisting of a diamond ring, a gold watch, a Khan Bahadur's badge, and a Delhi Durbar medal, collectively valued at Rs. 700, together with a promissory note for Rs. 43,000 was stolen.

DIAMOND RING LOST

Another case of theft of diamonds is reported by Mr. J. B. Madraswalla, residing in Cowasji Patel Street, who lost a diamond ring and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,100 on Saturday last.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF PIR'S SHRINE

5 PERSONS ARRESTED

What is alleged to be an act of sacrilege, namely the destruction of a holy shrine of a Mahomedan Pir, has been agitating the minds of a section of Muslims residing at Duncan Road, Bombay. It has already been the subject of indignant protest at a public meeting of Mahomedans, a petition to the Commissioner of Police and the arrest by the Police of five persons alleged to be concerned in the matter. The arrested persons are on bail and will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow and it is understood the police will ask for time to investigate the matter before placing the five men on their trial.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY. NEW YORK.

	April 2.
Previous Closing Rate	19.08
To-day's Opening Rate	19.07
Difference	—.01
To-days closing rate	19.32
Difference	+.24

LIVERPOOL.

	April 2.
Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10.16
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.16
Difference	—.02
[illegible]	[illegible]
Possible Expectation	[illegible]

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY

DR. BATLIWALA'S TRIBUTE

IMPROVEMENT BOARD MEETING ADJOURNED

The special meeting of the Improvements Board which was called on Monday under a special requisition of twenty members was postponed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla who presided referred to the sad event in touching terms and said Sir Currimbhoy's public services commanded universal respect. He took part in the affairs of the Board in a quiet and unostentatious way. He was an advocate of Women's education, and was a director of the Alexandra Girls' School, which was started at a time when there was a great prejudice against women's education. He was a great philantrophist, a great merchant, and a great industrialist. He was also one of the greatest mill-owners of Bombay and controlled more than a dozen mills. As a large employer of labour he took keen interest in the

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., whose death took place in Bombay on Saturday.

welfare of his workmen. Their hearts went to the bereaved family in their sad loss.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan then moved a resolution putting on record the sorrow of the Trust on the death of Sir Currimbhoy. It was seconded by Mr. S. P. Mehta. Several of the members present spoke in appreciation of the deceased. The resolution was passed and the meeting adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL CLOSED

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School and branches, and the Karimia Library were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet. The deceased was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Anjuman. He was also a member of its Managing Committee and one of its honorary treasurers for many years past. His death is a great loss to the institution and to the cause of Moslem education in general.

The members of the teaching staff and the students congregated in the Hall of the Anjuman on Monday morning and after offering "Fatiha" and prayers for the soul of the deceased passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the teachers and students of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School expresses its profound sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., a leading member of the Anjuman-i-Islam and one of its honorary treasurers, and offers sincere condolence to the family of the deceased Baronet in their sad bereavement."

VULCAN INSURANCE CO. OFFICE CLOSED

The Vulcan Insurance Co.'s Offices were closed on Monday in recognition of the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

"BOMBAY TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE."

Under the auspices of "Non-Official Ownership Housing and Tenents' Welfare Institute" there will be a special general meeting in connection with the extension of Rent Act, in the "Goodlife League Hall," Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, next to Churchgate Street to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "How to establish Tenants' Home Rule and economic Swarajya" without British Control and Mr. Framji Bilia, will preside. Amongst the speakers will be, Messrs. Muncherji Joshi, L. C. E., J. K. Parulker, J.P., D. M. Nagarkar, B.A., K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, E. Woodfall, Shankerrao Mantri, J.P., Municipal Corporator, R. S. Asavale, J.P., M. L. C., Rao Saheb Vandekar, M. L. C. and others. The meeting is open to all citizens of Bombay, and [illegible] to attend in time.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEYY

CUSTOMS AND POONA MUSLIMS DRAW.

Monday's match between the Customs and Poona Muslims provided one of the most exciting games in the tournament this season, the ultimate result being a draw of one goal all. On the day's play the Muslims were easily the better team and they played in a style reminiscent of the celebrated Aligarh team which carried away the cup in two successive years. Despite the fact that they were individually good, they concentrated on combined tactics and there were several short passing movements the like of which has not been seen here for a long time. The Customs tried to play them at their own game but found them masters, and had it not been for a lucky goal shortly before full-time, another strong local side would have been eliminated. According to their wont the Customs defenders indulged in obstructive tactics which, however, escaped the vigilance of the referees—or perhaps they were far too lenient—and many promising Muslim attacks were quashed in this way. It would be better if the stricter referees were asked to supervise games of this sort.

The Muslims began in fine style and early in the game a scramble ensued in the Customs goal and Peermahomed notched a goal for the Poona team. Continuing to attack the Muslims penned the local team in their own area and time and again almost succeeded in getting. Occasional raids by the local forwards found the opposing defence very much at home and Mustan was not troubled much. The interval arrived with the visitors yet leading.

The second half was almost a repetition of its predecessor but the Customs were more frequently on the offensive. Milne was by far their best forward but he received little support.

The untiring energy of the Muslims half-backs was to a great extent responsible for the ineffectiveness of the local forwards. They were far too quick for their opponents who were constantly creating much amusement by being cleverly robbed in the very act of parting with the ball. Almost on time the Customs equalised in a lucky manner. Taylor sent in a good centre and there was a scramble in the Poona goal, Davis eventualy netting the ball.. But certainly did seem as though the whistle had been blown for an infringement just before, the goal had been scored.

Extra time had to be played and in this the Customs had the better of the exchanges and should have scored two goals. First Davis and then Hassett missed their strokes at point blank range. Potts received a nasty injury on the head but pluckily carried on up to the end the score being still one all.

POONA MUSLIMS ..... 1 goal
CUSTOMS ..... 1 goal..

Poona Muslims:—Mustan; Ahmed Subhdar and Abdul Rahman; Abdul Basid, A. R Khan and Hasan Khan; Shaikh Ahmed, Hayder, Peermahomed, P. Rahman and A. Wahab.

Customs:—Cowton; Thornber and Fidgett; Singlehurst, Potts and Thornber; Taylor, Milne, Hassett, Davis and Conlan.

Referees:—Messrs.. Rodrigues and Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bhoota Singh's XI vs. B. B. & C. I.

MR. JAYAKAR AND SIR JOHN SIMON

FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED

The correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals in India seem to be adepts in manufacturing reports purporting to show that prominent leaders who have declared for the boycott of the Simon Commission have placed their views before Sir John Simon. The Bombay correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing to that paper on March 30th, says "Invitations have been issued . . . . . to a number of leaders of public opinion in Bombay, inviting them to meet Sir John Simon and talk over matters with him, offering suggestions and giving advice". The correspondent further states that "Mr. Jayakar has declined the invitations, having already placed his views before Sir John Simon at Delhi". This statement evidently suggests that Mr. Jayakar did meet the Chairman of the Commission and "talk over matters" with him. We learn from the most authentic source that Mr. Jayakar never saw Sir John Simon either at Delhi or in Bombay.

THE SIMPLEX MILL

WEAVERS STRIKE ENDS

Mr. Syed Munavar, M. L. C., of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, informs us that the weavers of the Simplex Mill who were on strike have decided to resume work in view of the compromise arrived at by the Union and the Management of the Mill.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1928.

STOP THIS TOMFOOLERY.

According to the "Times of India" the Simon Commission made a great discovery before it left Indian shores. The discovery is that "the country stands in no degree solidly at the back of it." (the Assembly). If the Commission really made that discovery it is curious that it did not pronounce the Assembly grapes to be sour. On the other hand Sir John Simon has repeatedly said that he is going to stand by his scheme, with the Central Committee as its pivot, of course in the vain hope that what he calls "a small majority" in the Assembly against the Commission will in time disappear. If it does not we shall not be surprised at the Commission professing then that the Assembly is not truly representative of the people. Indeed a Commission which is capable of being gratified at the results of its preliminary survey, is also quite capable of even saying that the Punjab and Burma Councils are the only ones that are truly representative of the people. For the present, however, the Commission has not pronounced any opinion on the representative character of any Council, and the "Times of India" might take care to be at least plausible in crediting the Commission with fresh discoveries.

In freakish ways of gauging public opinion our contemporary has a hard rival in Sir P. K. Tagore, a big Zamindar of Bengal. Like some other Zamindars who have a vested interest in their unearned increments under the British regime, Sir P. K. Tagore rejoices to think that "in spite of the hartal, boycott and slander the Simon Commission had been cordially welcomed with gratitude and with a feeling of loyalty and devotion." We have no doubt that several other Zamindars will cry "Most true." But even these must give the palm to the man who belongs to a slightly different category and who touched Sir John's feet saying, "Sir, protect us." The "Times of India" would probably say such persons truly represent the people of India and would commend them specially to the Commission. We cannot help pitying the Commission. If it sends another radio message to the paper, a confidential one, we can imagine it to say in disgust: "Cease this tomfoolery, for Heaven's sake. It makes us look ridiculous in the eyes of the world and—in our own eyes."

It was indeed such a feeling of disgust that drove the "Pioneer" to expose the hollowness of the loyalty of men like Boles and Tagores. And now Mr. Fenner Brockway follows with his own warning and his candid views about the boycott feeling in India. "The mass of politically awakened opinion in India," he has no hesitation in saying, "is behind the boycott of the Simon Commission." He warns his countrymen against being deceived by the spurious deputations waiting on the Commission and points out to all such as have eyes to see that the very fact of all the three parties in India being united in the boycott is proof positive "of the overwhelming strength of the forces behind the boycott." He, therefore, suggests that negotiations should be "commenced immediately for an unconditional conference with the Indian representatives" as soon as the Commission returns to India. We agree that Britain must immediately revise her policy. India has placed her claims before Britain and the world unequivocally. It is for Britain to concede or not to concedle these claims. Whether she does so or not, it is to her own interest not to aggravate matters by misreading and playing with the situation in India.

PROGRESSIVE TRAVANCORE.

The Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1926-27 justifies in every way the State's reputation as being one of the most progressive States in India. In area Travancore ranks seventeenth among the Indian States but it ranks fourth in respect of population and revenue, a fact which speaks well for the administration of the State. The figures for expenditure in the Budget show that nation-building departments like education, irrigation and industries are well attended to, the Ruler appropriating to his own use a very modest civil list, which in the year under report was only 3.83 per cent. of the total revenue of 238 lakhs. Education in particular has advanced considerably in the State during the last few years. Educational expenditure, which was only 22 lakhs ten years ago, has steadily mounted up till it is now nearly 40 lakhs or 22 per cent. of the total expenditure. The number of pupils is a little less than 5 lakhs, which is good for a population of 40 lakhs in view of the fact that the percentage of total scholars to population is only 4 in British India. Primary education is free throughout the State and special facilities are given to girls and backward communities. Girls pay only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in high schools and colleges, a graceful recognition of the claims of women's education, which may well be copied elsewhere in India. Indeed, women generally enjoy in Travancore a freedom unique in India and their complete equality with men as well as their education has brought about their active participation in public affairs. Women have equal rights with men, both as regards the franchise and membership of the Legislative Council. With the spirit of education abroad throughout Travancore, it is difficult to understand why compulsory education is not yet enforced in the State.

In respect of constitutional reform, too, Travancore has made encouraging progress. The Legislative Council established forty years ago was the first institution of the kind in the history of Indian States. It has been reformed from time to time till it has now an elected majority and is invested with the powers of voting on the budget. But it cannot be gainsaid that both this Council and the Popular Assembly are for the most part advisory bodies. The Executive is not responsible to the Legislature. The Ruler still remains "the source of all authority, judicial, administrative or legislative" and retains the "right to legislate independently of the Council." Similarly, the power of certification of budget demands refused or reduced by the Council and of legislative measures thrown out or altered is reserved by the Government. But it must be said to the credit of the Government that they have had no occasion for recourse to that power. Allowance must also be made for the forces which tend to compel the States to lag behind British India, as if they were meant to be a foil to set off the superior regime in British India. So far as Travancore is concerned, there are enough indications to justify the hope that if the people of the State unitedly and persistently press their claims for faster progress towards Responsible Government, they will not fail to evoke the sympathy and support of their Ruler.

THE CLAUSE MUST GO.

The Bombay University Senate, at its special requisitioned meeting on Saturday, passed a resolution demanding the deletion of Clause 5 of the University Bill and requesting the Viceroy not to give his assent to the Bill. The meeting was requisitioned when the Clause was not finally accepted by the Legislative Council. It would have been fair on the part of Government at least to postpone consideration of the Clouse till the Nniversity itself the body vitally affected by it, was given an opportunity of expressing its views. But Government would not give that opportunity to the University and carried the Clause through the Council in hot haste. The Senate, therefore, has done all that it could do in the circumstances by condemning the Clause and asking the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill. An attempt was made to stifle discussion altogether on the flimsy plea that the Bill had already been passed and that the Senate's resolution would be a vote of censure on the Legislative Council. But the Senate rightly frustrated the attempt on the ground that its resolution might help the deletion of the obnoxious resolution in the immediate future in one way or other and that the University was only defending itself against the Council's assault on its independence. We may add that when the Council does anything censurable, it deserves to be censured.

It is superfluous now to dwell at length on the merits, rather the demerits, of the Clause. Mr. Kane, who moved the main resolution, and several others stressed the main objection to the Clause that it gave to the Chancellor autocratic powers which were both unnecessary, mischievous and undemocratic. Mr. K. Natarajan hit the nail right on the head by describing the powers as Mussolini-like rather than constitutional. The main objections to the resolution were rather irrelevant. One was that some other Universities were subject to visitorial powers. But apart from the retort that two wrongs never made one right, such comparisons are misleading as the Universities referred to may be either quite new ones or, if old, may have compensating advantages against the visitorial powers, whereas in the Bombay University Government have it all ways. The Governor is the Chancellor and nominates the Vice-Chancellor, Government have the powers of affiliation or disaffiliation, and all regulations are subject to their sanction. And on the top of all this, the Governor-Chancellor is to be given the right of annulling the proceedings even of the Senate! Another objection urged was that the Chancellor could be trusted not to misuse his autocratic powers. Could not a responsible representative Senate be trusted to use its powers wisely? It was also objected that on the whole the new Bill was an improvement on the present Act. This is as much as to admit that the Clause in question is bad but other clauses form a redeeming feature. The same argument was used to sugar-coat the clauses about the official Chancellor and the nominated Vice-Chancellor. The result of all the repeated concessions to Government is, as Mr. Kane stated, that what is given by one hand is taken away by the other.

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE

The report of the Servants of the People Society for the year 1927-28, of which we publish elsewhere an authorised summary by Lala Lajpat Rai, the Founder-Director of the Society, is a record of public service unbeaten by any other similar institution in the country. The Society was started seven years ago on the lines of the Servants of India Society, founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Since then its work has steadily increased in scope and volume, its special features being its comprehensiveness and close touch with the "masses." It consists mainly of general political and social propaganda, removal of untouchability together with the education and uplift of the untouchable classes, labour organisation, village reconstruction and relief of distress from any cause whatsoever. The Society also gives systematic training to its members in social and political service. It now consists of twenty workers, including members under training, who carry on their work in four provinces, Punjab, U. P., Orissa and Kathiawar. Among its most important activities may be mentioned those for the amelioration of the depressed classes, through schools, "ashrams", co-operative societies, employment bureaus, and general propaganda in the shape of meetings, conferences, processions and circulation of leaflets. We are happy to learn that in the territory covered by the Society hundreds of untouchables have been granted free admission to common schools and have been saved from "begar" or forced labour. Prompt relief work was carried on in the flooded districts of Orissa and Kathiawar. As part of its general propaganda, the Society is conducting the "People" (weekly) in English and the "Bande Mataram" (daily) in Urdu. Besides, Babu Gopabunddhu Das, one of the members, has been editing the Oriya weekly "Samaj" in addition to his Khaddar and relief work in Orissa. The funds for this vast volume of work come partly from the interest on the Capital Fund which includes practically all the savings of Lalaji and partly from public donations. We understand that the Society needs an addition Rs. 20,000 for building a library and lecture-hall. The library even now contains over 7,000 volumes, but is handicapped for want of a good hall. It is highly desirable that a beneficent Society like this should be relieved of the anxiety on the score of funds. To make it stand on its legs it needs Rs. 3 lakhs to be added to its present capital fund of Rs. 2 lakhs. It is not a large sum, compared with the splendid work done by the Society. Philanthropists can find few better outlets for charity than the Servants of the People Society. The Servants have done their part nobly, taking but a pittance for their work. It is for the People now to do their part generously.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSION.

PROMISE V. PERFORMANCE.

(By M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

III.

What steps have been taken to allay the reasonable and wide-spread feeling of resentment? Lord Birkenhead is perhaps an able man in his own way; he is probably a clever advocate; but to judge him by his speeches, he is certainly not a calm, far-seeing statesman who knows what to say and when to say it. In his great speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 24th November 1927, intended to persuade not only that amiable body, but also the less amiable House of Commons, and the least amiable Indian public, to the view that his Lordship was making great concessions to Indian feeling, and was trying to meet the Indian demand in a liberal way—even in that great speech as reported, there is far more to provoke and far less to reconcile antagonism. He expatiated on that occasion, to his heart's content, on the gospel of the "exclusive responsibility" of Parliament; he declared that such responsibility admitted of only one conclusion, namely, that the Commission must be "a purely Parliamentary Commission"; he sneered at the idea of any Indians being found that could represent the diverse communities and interests in India; after indulging in all these very disputable and provocative statements, his lordship condescended to find some place in his scheme for the expression of Indian opinion by inviting the Central and Provincial legislatures to appoint Committees to co-operate with the Statutory Commission. What a generous concession indeed to those who would claim the right of self-determination!

BIRKENHEAD'S CONCESSIONS!

Lord Birkenhead, like the frog in the well, was astonished at his own big jump; and declared "no greater opportunity was ever given than is afforded to the Central Committee in the first place by the suggestion that they should confront the Commission with their own constructive proposals." This is his first great concession. Then, after the Commission makes its enquiry, and submits its report, and after Government on such report draw up their concrete proposals, and when these proposals of Government are placed before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament—then, his Lordship once again, in the abundance of his liberality, would "invite the Central Government to appoint a Committee to come and sit with our own Joint Committee.... and to develop any criticisms or objections that they feel to the Report which the Commission has made". Once again his lordship was overpowered by contemplation of his generosity to Indians and declared "they will on the whole have been given an opportunity which in my judgment has never been given in the whole history of constitution-making to any people who are in their position". Are Indians going to be so unwise as to reject these most generous concessions? So thought Lord Birkenhead.

EQUAL STATUS FOR INDIA.

The entire tone of Birkenhead's speech assuming its sincerity, shows utter lack of imagination, and downright ignorance of Indian mentality which apparently Birkenhead wanted to placate. In his view, obviously, Indian leaders were a set of grown-up rowdy children, whom, with a judicious admixture of stern reproofs and patronising smiles, he could bring round to do what he liked. The Labour leaders approached the problem with less giddy and more practical minds, and within the general scheme outlined by Birkenhead tried to make many detailed improvements. Thus Lord Olivier pointed out that asking the Indian Legislature to appoint its own Committee would not alone suffice, but that "the Commission appointed to proceed to India should make it its primary duty to consult on 'equal terms' with a Commission appointed by the Indian Legislature". Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons was even more explicit and declared "our concern is the relative status of the two bodies..... This Parliament is sincerely determined that there should be no sense of inferiority and no relationship of inferiority imposed upon this Indian Commission but that one Parliament is honestly and sincerely desirous of consulting another Parliament as to what is the best course to adopt..... I hope this is the intention—and I am sure if this intention is not carried out, the Commission that we are going to appoint to-day will not be as successful as it could be if properly handled to go to India, and to see at once our colleagues appointed by the Indian legislature, to get their statements, to exchange views with them, to negotiate with them—as a matter of fact regard them just as honourable members sitting on a Committee would regard honourable members from this side of the House sitting on the same Committee".

SWEET WORDS.

Sir Robert Hamilton similarly declared "I am sure if it be thoroughly understood in India that we desire that ..... the representatives of political opinion from the Central Legislature are to 'have an equal status' to confer, to deliberate and come to conclusions with the Commission going out from England, it will go a very long way to remove the hostile opinion which exists in certain quarters of India to-day." A host of others, excepting our old friend the sun-dried Mr. Pilcher, said this even more emphatically. Lastly the Prime Minister Mr. Baldwin himself in winding up the debate with the House of Commons made but one reservation as regards the final responsibility of Parliament which as head of Conservative Party he was bound to make, and did reiterate plainly: "Let Indians dismiss from their minds any thought of inferiority. They will be approached 'as friends and as equals". He also reiterated "the necessity of leaving the Commission itself as free a hand as possible until they arrived on the spot. Therefore we are only giving the framework and within that framework the Commission are left free."

(To Be Continued.)

(Previous articles appeared on March 27 and 28.)

Notes of The Day

Peace, With Liberty To Fight.

The American proposal for a multilateral pact to outlaw war has evidently created considerable searching of heart in Europe. The Governments of Europe have the uneasy feeling that the pacifists in each country will find their agitation greatly strengthened owing to the bold step America proposes to take in inviting the Governments of the world to agree to outlawry of war. France in particular where the pacifist movement exists curiously side by side with the movement for making the French a still stronger military nation, sees the wisdom of continuing negotiations with America about this enchanting subject. So M. Briand professes sympathy for the American scheme, agrees to communicate to other Powers all that the two Governments have said to one another on the subject and then proceeds to make a number of reservations which the Powers will gladly accept as the most convenient means of damning the scheme with faint praise but carrying on with their armament policies as if the Pact they will be willing to sign with these reservations attached to it by France did not exist at all.

"Poppy-Cock And Bunkum.

The root difficulty in making real headway in the movement for abolition of war is the anxiety of one Power not to be at the mercy of another in the matter of military and naval equipment. Unless at Geneva a strong and sincere effort is made to reduce pro rata the sinews of war each Power possesses, no scheme for the outlawry of war can succeed. But willingness to reduce armaments means for a Power, particularly an Imperial Power, the necessity of changing its outlook in regard to its foreign policy. Imperialism can have but one foreign policy for fear that it may go down under the wave of hatred surging up against it of those whom it enslaves, the policy of continuous aggrandisement. "How much of armament a country needs," an American Imperialist journal declared recently, "depends largely upon its policies." Great Britain, as American observers have not been slow to notice, went to Geneva to talk of disarmament and "promptly urged her claims to a vast extension of her force of cruisers upon the seven seas." Mr. Bridgman emphasized that this was done only to defend the British trade routes—which is, according to the American journal, "Unity" "just so much poppy-cock and bunkum." But it is just this "bunkum" which is supported by that Anglo-French Institute, the Geneva League of Nations, and for the present at least there is no hope for outlawry of war by inter-national agreement.

Dope.

In the Land of Dollars there is always demand for sensational news and it becomes all the more welcome if its purveyors insidiously flatter the Christian White races and extol the White man's "patient and arduous labours" in bringing the light of "civilization" to the heathens. Eminent politicians turned journalists find the American Press avid for their "copy" and Mr. Lloyd George may be said to have been the very first of front bench British politicians to discover what a profitable enterprise it was to give Americans the "dope" they wanted. In the hospitable columns of the "New York Times" he paints a picture of political conditions in India which is as mischievous as it is misleading. But it serves the purpose it has in view, the purpose of making Americans believe that Hindus and Muslims would be at one another's throats but for the "protection afforded by British authority." American Imperialism now becoming rapid in its growth and aggressiveness, looks on with great admiration at these valiant efforts of the cousins across the "herring pond" in a tiny little island who bravely keep India peaceful and expects them not to inquire too closely into what America does in Nicaragua.

Spirited Stand.

The Minister for Education and the Minister for Industries in the U. P. dyarchy deserve to be congratulated on having taken up a self-respecting and strictly constitutional attitude on the question of co-operating with the Simon Commission. The vote of the U. P. Legislature gave them a clear mandate how to act in the matter. It declared that it would have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form. In replying to interpellations in the U. P. Council regarding the appointment of two officers for special duty to prepare material for the Commission, the Minister for Education declared that he and his colleague, the Minister for Industries, while prepared to supply all imformation wanted by the Government of India, were not willing to co-operate in any way with the Commission "while its present constitution and scheme of work remained unaltered". They refused this co-operation in obedience to the decision of their legislature. This is a spirited and courageous stand.

Refuge Behind A Rule.

Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister in the Madras dyarchy, made himself ridiculous in his attempts to justify the position he and his two new colleagues had taken up in the matter of co-operating with the Commission. He knew that the Madras Legislature had, like the C. P. and U. P. legislative bodies, emphatically rejected the proposal for co-operation with the Commission. And yet Dr. Subbarayan sought refuge behind Devolution Rule No. 5 in support of his 'volte face'. He had previously declared, as Mr. Satyamurti reminded him, that the Ministers would have nothing to do with the Commission, and had implied in his speech that he and his colleagues would not let their departments prepare any evidence for the use of the Commission. Devolution Rule No. 5 only compels the Ministers to supply information to the Government of India. But a pliant servant of the bureaucracy like Dr. Subbarayan finds in it a wider interpretation to suit his own purpose. He had a thoroughly bad time of it, however, in the Council justifying his new attitude.

The National Week.

A number of institutions in Bombay, including the Youths' League, decided a few days ago to start an intensive campaign to boycott all foreign cloth. The National Week, from 6th to 13th, affords a splendid opportunity of inaugurating the campaign not only in Bombay but all over India. Mass meetings are, of course, inevitable during the week. They are necessary to remind the people, lest they forget, of the Amritsar and other atrocities, the consequences of alien rule, and to strengthen their determination to fight for their own rule. But earnest men and women, and the young in particular, will not be content with making or listening to speeches. To those who mean to act, may we suggest the hawking of khaddar as a very effective Swadeshi propaganda? Be it remembered that without khaddar to supplement Indian mill cloth, a complete boycott of foreign cloth is an utter impossibility. Every Khaddar hawker not only helps khaddar but effectively spreads the spirit of Swadeshi in general wherever he goes. Mr. Jerajani of the Khadi Bhandar (now controlled by the All-India Spinners' Association) announces special reduced prices for the National week. Would that the Congress Committee, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the young hopeful, the Youths' League, could all work together to organise khaddar hawking and revive the memories of the spacious days of 1921.

VETHIAS NON-CO-OPERATE WITH GOVT.

AGRICULTURISTS PREPARED TO FORFEIT LANDS.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA IN FULL SWING.

SJT. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S UNTIRING PROPAGANDA

BARDOLI, April 1.

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Publicity, sends the following from Bardoli:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel with Sjt. Mahadev Desai and others had a most trying programme yesterday. The journey must be no less than 50 miles. It was mostly done in the scorching sun partly over a road described by some official as a second class motor road, but really a third class khatara road, and partly over unmetalled cart tracts. The first meeting had assembled near the Raniparaj village of Golan, some 20 miles from Bardoli, under the shade of a large tree. The drum tied above to a branch of the tree was announcing to the villagers round about the time for meeting when the party arrived. The original purpose in keeping the drum was of course as in every other village in the taluka to warn the people of the danger of the attachment party.

"LET THE MAHALKARI BECOME THE VETHIA."

After Satyagraha songs, Sjt. Vallabhbhai exhorted the people to shred all fear of the Government. He asked them to have nothing to do with Government officers who cared more for their salaries than for the people whose salt they are fed on. He referred to an officer who was reported to be summoning people and having talks with them in private. Sjt. Vallabhbhai said "he himself had simple truth to tell the people, so that he was able to speak every word in the open. The officials sought dark corners because they had the intention of misleading the people." Proceeding further, Sjt. Vallabhbhai expressed his indignation at the manner in which the Valod Mahalkari had treated the Patel of the village Hathuka. The Vethias (or village peons) in that village had refused to assist in the attachment work, upon which the Mahalkari in a fit of temper said if the Vethia did not do the work, the Patel must do it. Sjt. Vallabhbhai suggested the Patel might go further and retort that if the Patel on his part refused, the Mahalkari may become a Vethia, for the Mahalkari, in common with the Vethia, was himself a servant of the Government but not so the Patel.

He then turned to the Raniparaj sisters and exhorted them to discard the foreign cloth, which he termed as the Sarkari garment, and like the fair girls from Vedchhi who had just treated them with Satyagraha songs, spin their own clothings with their own hands and wear the spotless sacred Khadi. Sjt. Vallabhbhai's speech was then interpreted by a Raniparaj worker in their vernacular.

LESSON OF FEARLESSNESS.

The party thence proceeded to Goldha where more than 400 men and 100 women were waiting in all enthusiasm. The beginning was made by the village youths singing Satyagraha songs. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his speech said: "All the coercive measures that the Government take, they do through our own men. The White officers never stain their hands in these dirty jobs and are safely enjoying fine air on some hill station or on a sea-shore. The inferior officers who are goaded into doing the work at the risk of losing their promotions, have no courage to bring the real case of the people to the notice of their superiors." He said the Khalsa notices were no cause for fear. They would celebrate in the whole taluka the day on which the Khalsa order was carried out. The Khalsa notices were meant simply to frighten the people into submission. "They are not so stupid as to forfeit the whole of the taluka, but if they are, they will surely forego all claim over us. It will only mean their disowning us, and we should then be free to fly our own flag for us, as they may fly theirs for themselves." Sjt. Vallabhbhai said further, he was not there merely for saving the money of the taluka, he was giving through Bardoli the lesson of fearlessness to all the agriculturists of Gujarat. The Government, he said, threatened people by its machine-guns and aeroplanes. He knew that the Government had plenty of those, but he also knew that they could not work on them whose weapons were truth and self-suffering.

On Sjt. Vallabhbhai resuming his seat the men and women in the meeting assured him about the firmness of their village.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

On returning, a meeting was arranged at Valod. Dr. Chandulal in inviting Sjt. Vallabhbhai to deliver his speech said Valod was fortunate to have before them their leader personally to congratulate them. Sjt. Vallabhbhai said the intention of the Government in choosing the Banias was obviously to set the Banias and agriculturists against each other. By frightening those who, in their opinion, were easily frightened they had hoped to frighten the whole population. He said the Government would never forfeit lands of all the agriculturists in the taluka, but if it came to that, they need not fear. They could allow the lands, which had yielded them crops from year to year rest for an year. They would be sufficiently recompensated next year by a richer crop. But the Government with the fields of a whole taluka lying idle would have an effect upon its mind.

ONE MAN'S LOSS IS EVERY MAN'S LOSS.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai then congratulating the seven Bania gentlemen who had been served with forfeiture notices asked them to rest themselves in peace as if their lands had already been forfeited ever since they received the notices. But, he asked them to remember that one man's land was everyone's land till the end of the fight and one man's loss was everyone's. After criticising the selfishness of certain officers who instead of doing their duty of pleading the people's case before their superiors carried attachments at their doors, he said that he did not wish to do injustice to any officer. The fight was by all means a fight for bringing down the false prestige of the Government and its officer's prestige also when they behave wickedly must consequently suffer. Concluding, he asked the people of Valod to rise to the high honour which had been its by favour of the Mahalkari and not give the latter a chance to say with pride some day "Was not mine just the choice?" He also asked the Valod people to go about and strengthen others who may be weak.

In thanking the leader, Sheth Ghelabhai, one of the seven men who received the notices, said he was prepared to cheerfully undergo any suffering, loss of land, or anything. He would not pay a pie of the revenue until the leader ordered. He voiced the opinions of all his friends. Another Mr. Dahyabhai also stood up to give the same assurance, which was received with loud acclamation.

CLEANSE YOUR VILLAGE.

Before departing Sjt. Vallabhbhai drew attention of the young volunteers of Valod to the dirt and filth on the road and corners of their village. He said as the Satyagraha was proceeding they would be having many respected visitors and it would be improper to appear so unclean before them. He asked them to go out every morning with sweeper's brushes in hand and with Dr. Chandulal at their head cleanse the whole village, not leaving out the Government Kuchery which by the way was the dirtiest of all the houses in the village, so much so that he wondered how the Mahalkari was able to pass his whole day in its stinking atmosphere.

It was 8 p.m. and yet Sjt. Vallabhbhai was to address two more meetings in Shiker and Vankaner. In both places the people's enthusiasm was great and their determination firmer than ever. The return journey under the moon even with the unpleasant jerks on the "2nd Class Motor Road" more than compensated for the day's baking in the sun.

SHAH OF PERSIA TO VISIT LURISTAN

MANIFESTO ON GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, March 2.

Teheran.—H. M. the Shah will possibly leave next week on a long-projected journey to Luristan and south-west Persia. In the small skirmishes in Luristan between the Government troops and the tribesmen, the former have been victorious generally the Lurs being slowly but surely subdued. The Shah has issued a manifesto for general elections, which will take place shortly.—Reuter.

THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

40 KILLED IN SMYRNA

TERRIBLE HOUSE COLLAPSES.

LONDON, April 1.

The earthquake affected a wide area extending to the islands of Samos Maxos and Cerigo.

A message from Smyrna states that 40 persons have been killed and 60 severely injured there by the earthquake. A score of shocks were felt in twelve hours but none was of great severity. The population was seized with panic and spent the night in tents or in the open. Forty buildings have collapsed in Smyrna and 400 have been damaged. Hardly a house is standing in the Tourbali and Topikeuy districts.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S NEED FOR PEACE,

M. POINCARE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, April 1.

Carcasonne.—M. Poincare in his speech dwelt on France's need for peace and real stable parliamentary majority in order to enable her to solve her financial problems in which connection he laid down that it was indispensable that money should not arbitrarily be fixed at some artificial rate should be convertible into gold. He declared that France was prepared to enter into new agreements with her ex-allies and Germany with a view to more expeditious settlement of debts providing her security and right to reparations were respected.—Reuter.

BOYSCOUTS DISPLAY IN LONDON

AFGHAN KING AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

LONDON, April 1.

King Amanullah Khan was an interested spectator of the boy scouts' display in London. His Majesty was accompanied by Sir Robert Baden-Powell.—Reuter's Special.

REFERENCES TO RELIGION

TO BE ELIMINATED FROM TURKISH CONSTITUTION

LONDON, April 1.

Constantinople.—According to the information from very authoritative quarters in Angora the National Assembly will shortly introduce important changes in the organic statute. Articles two and seventeen dealing with religion and its relation to state will be modified on lines hinted by the Minister of Justice. It is stated that the Government proposes to eliminate all references to religion from the constitution.—Reuter.

EXISTENCE OF GOD

UNTOUCHABLES ATTEND PT. MALAVIYA'S LECTURE

BENARES, April 2.

A large gathering of Hindus, including a number of untouchables, was present last night at Dasaswamedh Ghat, on the Banks of the Ganges, to hear a religious discourse by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The subject of the discourse was the existance of God.—A. P.

THE NANKING INCIDENT

GOVT. TENDERS APOLOGY

FIVE MILLION TAELS CLAIMED AS REPARATION

LONDON, April 1.

Shanghai.—Under an agreement between the American and Nanking Governments the Nanking Government apologises for the incident accepts the responsibility for the settlement and offers fully to indemnify the American sufferers. The agreement stipulates that the Chinese shall pay immediately hundred-thousand taels towards the five million claimed as reparation and that a commission consisting of two Chinese and two Americans shall estimate damage.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION

VICEROY'S INTEREST IN MUTTRA PROVINCE

NEW DELHI, April 2.

H. E. The Viceroy, who recently attended for some hours the meeting of the Muttra Tent Club, also took the opportunity of meeting a number of local officials and seeing something of the agricultural prospects and conditions of the surrounding country. Tomorrow night His Excellency is again leaving Delhi for a short excursion in the Muffusil to study agricultural problems, in which he takes so keen an interest. Lord Irwin, with one or two members of his staff, will be met by Sir Malcolm Hailey at Bachiana and will then inspect the property of the late Sir Ganga Ram, who was one of the keenest agriculturists in the Punjab. He will then motor through Lyallpur Canal Colony and return via Gojra to Delhi on Thursday. His Excellency will leave Delhi for Dehra Dun on 10th April.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA PROV. CONFERENCE

MR. PARANJPYE ELECTED RECEPTION CHAIRMAN

POONA, April 2.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the sixth Maharshtra Provincial Conference, held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the following officebearers were elected unanimously,

Prof. S. M. Paranjype, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, Narayan Rao, Gunjal, V. G. Joshi, and Haji Abdulla Shet, Vice Chairmen.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. D. R. Gupte, Phule, Kamitkar and Bhuskute, Secretaries.—A. P.

SET ASIDE WATSON AWARD

AHMEDABAD JAINS REQUEST VICEROY

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

At a public meeting of the Jains of Ahmedabad, held last night, resolutions were passed requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to set aside the Watson Award in the matter of the Shatrunjaya Hill dispute and exhorting Jains all over India to boycott the pilgrimage to Shatrunjay Hill till justice was done to them.—A. P.

DISASTROUS COTTON FIRE AT KARACHI

FIRE BRIGADES HELPLESS

DANGER TO SURROUNDING PLACES

PARTIAL DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 80 LAKHS

KARACHI, April 2.

The biggest cotton fire ever recorded in the history of Karachi broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Thole produce yard. Up to the time of wiring, 32,000 bales of cotton have been consumed and the fire is still spreading rapidly, aided by a favourable wind presenting a most extraordinary sight. The fire covers a range of nearly a quarter of a mile and vermillion coloured flames, over 20 feet high, are continuously shooting into the air. The local fire brigades are practically helpless owing to the low pressure of the water and the tremendous heat of the fire which has made it impossible for the fire fighters to get within fifty yards of the conflagration. Towards nightfall the fire increased in intensity.

The total amount of damage caused so far is estimated at between seventy and eighty lakhs of rupees.

RAILWAY WAGGON MELTS AWAY.

Should the wind change during the night, the situation, it is feared, may become even more serious, as it may involve the near-by coal depots and other inflammable storage places. At half past six it was decided to call out several detachments of soldiers to assist in fighting the fire and in removing the neighbouring stocks out of the danger zone. The heat of the fire will be judged from the fact that many iron telegraph poles in the vicinity of the fire melted within a short time while a railway waggon standing nearby was turned into a shapeless mass of molten metal within an hour.—A. P.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS WANT REFORMS

FRONTIER DEPUTATION IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN

ROUSING RECEPTION BY CITIZENS

PT. MOTILAL URGES BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

DEHRA ISMAILKHAN, April 1.

Members of the Legislative Assembly came here yesterday. About 6,000 people accorded them a rousing reception. The river bank route was profusely decorated with Swarajya flags and the mottes: "Swarajya is our birth right," "no yoke heavier than foreign rule," "no higher religion that freedom," "better death than slavery." Hand bills and placards like "welcome to the land of Cols. and Majors," "do not be misled, Hindus and Muslims want Reforms," "beware of frontier crimes regulations, it is worse than martial law" were freely distributed and thrown in their cars. The city too was gaily decorated. For the evening procession the volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Abdul Rahim made excellent arrangements. A mass meeting of about 10,000 was addressed under the presidentship of Swarajya Sewak Paira Khan, President Congress Committee, by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Monje and Sahibzada Abdul Qayum. All of them congratulated this town on its remarkable Hindu-Muslim unity and prayed for its continuance. Panditji appealed for the boycott of foreign cloth. Sahibzada Abdul Qayum congratulated the people for their rousing reception and considered it as index to the general feeling on the frontier. Mr. Paira Khan, president of the meeting, in his concluding speech thanked the worthy leaders on behalf of the citizens and humorously remarked that as they were Government's guests they had forfeited their right to the reception, but in the absence of any demonstration on their part would have been utilized by the bureaucracy in their anti-Swarajya propaganda they had assembled to receive them with cordial greetings.

After the meeting Panditji accompanied by the Swarajya Sewak in one car and other leaders accompanied by the elite of the town in different cars went round the city which was gaily decorated with flags. Rai Sahib Rochiram's house was very profusely decorated with electric lights, etc. For, lodging and boarding arrangements for Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, Kelkar, Hirdaynath Kunzru and Joshi the Congress Committee, Moslem Association and the Hindu Sabha richly deserve great credit.

M. L. A.S ON FRONTIER

ADDRESSES BY SIKHS AND HINDUS

BANNU, April 2.

The members of the Assembly who are visiting the Frontier dined at Razmak Residency yesterday. The party started for Bannu after breakfast this morning, reaching Niranshah at 1 p.m. After lunch at the fort, they saw Tochi columns engaged in mock warfare. They had a long discussion with General Wigram on irrigation in Waziristan and the construction of roads and railways on the frontier. They reached Bannu at six p.m. after having a view of the Durand line and visiting the military camp at Idak. About two thousand people welcomed them at the entrance to the town. The party were garlanded and greeted with cries of Bande Mataram and Allah hoo Akbar. Officials and leading citizens interviewed the members of party, the officials pressing on them the need for the extension of Reforms to the frontier province. Messrs. Motilal Nehru, Srinivasa Aiyengar, Amarnath Dutt, Moonje and Kelkar were presented with an address of welcome by the Hindu and Sikh citizens of Bannu, the function being attended by thousands of people, including ladies.

The party leave for Peshawar via Kohat to-morrow at 9 a.m.—A. P.

RACE RELATIONS PROBLEMS

JAPAN, BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN SAME BOAT

KOREAN, INDIAN AND PHILIPINO GRIEVANCES

LONDON, April 2.

Jerusalem.—The Council of International Missionary Conference discussed problems of race relations. A Korean delegate hotly contested the Japanese claim that they did not exercise racial discrimination. Professor Jorge Bocobo (Phillipine University) described his country as one of the sorest spots in the world despite the fact that it was the only Christian country in the Far East. He considered that India despite British occupation, was happy in contrast to Phillipines, which was merely a football of American Politics. Doctor Ferguson Darcie, formerly Bishop of Singapore, commenting on white claim to progress, pointed out that only bobbed haired women delegate to the Conference came from the Far East.—Reuter's Special.

MR. B. K. BASU ELECTED MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

DEFEAT OF MR. SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Mr. B. K. Basu, Attorney, has been elected Mayor., Mr. Subhas Bose, Swarajist, being defeated.

MR. SARDA'S CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

S. G. P. C'S RESOLUTION

AMRITSAR, April 2.

The Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. has passed the following resolution:—"Having considered the report of the select committee of the Legislative Assembly regarding Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Draft Bill the S. G. P. C. records the opinion that the age limit of 14 and 18 years respectively for the marriage of girls and boys is really suitable. The limiting age may be raised but S. G. P. C. is also of the opinion that it should in no case be lowered. The imprisonment provided as a punishment under the proposed act is not sufficient."—A. P.

HYDERABAD JAGHIRS

RESTORED TO NOBLES

H. E. H. NIZAM'S FIRMAN

SECUNDERABAD, April 2.

H. E. H. The Nizam, in a Firman, has ordered the release of the estates of six nobles of Hyderabad, which were placed under the administration of the Court of Wards five years ago. The noblemen whose Jagirs have been restored are Nawab Saramjung, Nawab Shah Zoor Jung, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Nawab Azamat Jung, Nawab Lukmanud Dowlah, and Nawab Khader ud Dowlah.

The Gadwal Samasthan, which was recleased last month, will be formally handed over to the Maharani on the 5th April.

Mr. Aziz Hasan, Assistant Revenue Secretary, has been appointed Nazim of the Court at Gadwal.

Dr. Harold Mann left last night on a tour of inspection of cotton areas in Nander and Parbhani and will thereafter investigate the prospects of fruit culture in Aurangabad.

The Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway, will be opened on the 1st May, for goods traffic only. H. E. H. the Nizam is expected to perform the ceremony.—A. P.

DEOGHAR ARMS TRIAL

HEARING ADJOURNED

DEOGHAR, April 2.

Before Mr. J. F. W. James, Sessions Judge, the trial commenced to-day of twenty accused who are charged under Section 121 A and 120 B read with sections 395 and 302 I. P. C., Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act and sections 4S and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. Three accused namely Surendra, Birendra and Tejesh are charged separately under section 19 (F) of the Arms Act.

Objection was taken by counsel on behalf of the latter three accused as a joint trial. The judge over-ruled the objection.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Many of the assessors summoned did not appear to-day. Of those who were present only one knew English and Bengali. The defence urged that the assessors chosen should know both the languages as the documents were mostly in Bengali. The Court upheld the contention and it drew a fresh ballot. The case was adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 2.

M. Louis Freete, an young Frenchman on a French oil boat, was drowned while bathing on the South Madras Beach. The body has not been recovered yet.—A. P.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN AFOOT

"COMMISSION FUND" ORGANISED

EUROPEANS PREPARING CASE FOR COMMISSION

Mr. C. B. Chartre, President of the European Association, Calcutta, has addressed a circular letter to European firms and the members of the Association with regard to the Association's responsibility in the Statutory inquiry and in presenting their case before the Simon Commission. Along with the circular letter is also sent a leaflet both of which are published by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." We cull the following from the leaflet:—

EUROPEANS AND SIMON COMMISSION.

"The constitution of India is now in the melting-pot. The form in which it will finally emerge is likely to be based on the report of the Statutory Commission of which Sir John Simon is Chairman.

The Commission is already receiving numbers of memoranda pressing the claims of Indian politicians, claims ranging from a demand for rapid advance in self-government to the complete severance of the British connection with India.

The more moderate elements in India and those who have a real stake in the country are deplorably lacking in political organisation. There is a tendency to think that the Central and Provincial Governments can be relied upon to check development upon unsound lines. But these Governments have been forced to a large extent into a position of neutrality and it is unsafe to assume that this matter can be wholly left to them. Moreover the Commission will naturally expect to be informed of the views of the unofficial British Community.

EUROPEANS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The European Association is the only body so organised that it can voice the All-India view of the British community and it is obviously the best medium through which the case for the British in India can be put forward. Realising this the European Association is putting forth every effort to deal with the subject in a thorough and comprehensive manner. In order to ensure that all its points are correct and that the case for the British in India is presented to the best advantage the services of an English expert in constitutional law must be obtained.

If all British firms in India as well as those in England having direct interests in the country will pull together at this critical time, realising that we stand at what must inevitably prove to be an historic period in the story of the British connection with the East, they will not only be serving their own immediate interests and assisting their fellow countrymen living in India to-day, but will assist in securing the position for the future. No further chance of such far-reaching service can be expected if the present opportunity is allowed to slip by.

COMMISSION FUND.

The European Association therefore proposes to raise a special Commission Fund for the purpose of preparing and presenting the British case before the Simon Commission in the first instance, and later before the British Parliamentary Select Committee."

SALUTE NOT RETURNED

DANIEL ON COLLARD'S CONDUCT

BAND INCIDENT RECOUNTED

LONDON, April 2.

Gibraltar.—Daniel was the first witness examined when court-martal was resumed. He recounted the alleged dance incidents and said on the conclusion of dance, while he was with a lady, Collard approached him obviously very much annoyed and said, "look here, Commander, what on earth has happened to the band?". He said the marine band must be replaced by Jazz band and if Daniel was afraid to turn off the marines from the quarter deck he would do it himself. Subsequently Collard addressed the Bandmaster and said, "It is like dirge. I will have you sent home tomorrow."

"DAMNED NASTY HOLE."

Continuing Daniel said when he told Collard that he had heard him refer to Bandmaster Barnacle as a—he (Daniel) declared "nothing will budge me from that statement, Sir." He satisfied himself that the bandmaster's grievance was that he had been called a—. The bandmaster declared he would never stay on the ship or in the navy after such an incident. after the settlement of the band incident, Collard said to him, "Thank you very much for getting me out of a damned nasty hole".

SALUTE NOT RETURNED.

Proceeding Daniel stated that he reprimanded an officer of the "Royal Oak" for making a remark about Collard. Mr. Kimball asked who the officer was. Daniel asked whether it was necessary to answer the question to which the President of the Court replied in the negative. Replying to a further question by Mr. Kimball, Daniel declared that he did not doubt that Collard did not return his salute as he stepped on quarter deck when he returned to ship after the disembarkation incident. His impression of the Admiral's behaviou on this occasion was that it was a "deliberate insult".

With regard to his reading a letter criticising Collard's conduct, Daniel said he read the phrase "wardroom was inflamed with indignation" and other extracts from his letter to Dewar to various Lieutenant-Commanders of the "Royal Oak" whom he summoned to his Cabin. He asked them if he had overstated his case to which all replied in negative. Daniel denied that he read his report to officers and said subsequently he told the officers that if anyone had evidence to give he ought to have guts to give it.—Reuter.

WHAT TOOK PLACE IN COLLARD'S CABIN

FURTHER STATEMENT OF DANIEL

LONDON, April 2.

Gibraltar.—Daniel stated that the Major commanding the Marines wanted formally to protest to the Captain as regards the insult to the marine corps. While talking to the Major, he was summoned to Collard's cabin. Collard asked, him to refute the Chaplains complaint that Collard called the bandmaster a—Daniel told Collard that he did not hear him so address the bandmaster but that he had heard him so refer to the bandmaster in the hearng of the band and others. Collard was very angry at this, and said it was a lie. Daniel refused to budge from the statement even when told that that might involve a court-martial. Daniel then suggested that he should be given a free hand to make redress to the individuals who were entitled to it while maintaining Collard's dignity, and Collard wished Daniel success.

"A DELIBERATE INSULT".

Daniel after an interview with Collard talked to the Major who placed himself in the hands of Daniel and Dewar and said he was damned glad not to have to press the matter. He, however, added that he would raise the matter again if anything like this occurred once more. Daniel also smoothed down the bandmaster and reported what he had done to Collard who congratulated him for "getting me out of damned nasty hole". Daniel's relations with Collard after this were most cordial. Referring to the disembarkation incident on March 5, Daniel said when Dewar told him that the Admiral wanted a written report about the position of the accommodation ladder, he consulted the officers who unanimously said they were not aware of any orders of Collard that had not been obeyed. Daniel described the incident on Collard's return on board when he cut Dewar and himself and other officers standing at the salute as a "deliberate insult".—Reuter.

PROMINENT CUTCHIS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CUTCH POLICE

Mr. Velji Lakhmasi writes:—

About the end of January last six prominent Cutchi Visa Oswal Bania merchants of Cutchi Gundala were arrested by the Fouzdar of Mundra on a charge of extorting money by force under Section 131 of the Cutchi Criminal Code. They were kept under police custody for 8 days and were not released on bail although the same was offered, until the case was committed to the court. The trying magistrate kept them in his custody for four days more. The accused are all Jains and three of them are above 60 years of age. Yet they were hand-cuffed and locked up in a seprate room and not let out to ease nature except at the sweet will of the men in charge, and not at all at night. The trying magistrate has now held the charges as not proved and has acquitted the accused. That the whole proceedings originated out of ulterior motives there is now not the least doubt. On flimsy grounds the 6 gentlemen were kept in the lock-up for 12 days and during that time they were subjected to all sorts of hardships and indignities as if they were hardened criminals. The Cutchis and the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad of which Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee is the president for the year, should now see that the officials who are at fault and who have abused the discretionary powers vested in them are suitably dealt with and that such occurences become impossible in future.

"Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the great propelling power."

MACAULAY.

CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE DEMANDED

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 2.

The landlords and tenants Association met here at Seth Jamnadas' residence to consider measures for combating the situation caused by wholesale crop failure in the Jubbulpore District. It was resolved that Government should remit land revenue and rent for the current year, start construction and repair of rural roads as a local relief measure, advance liberally at low rate of interest loans to agriculturist under agriculturists Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts and arrange for the supply of good seeds. Other subjects were also considered. The demand for remission of land revenue and rent is insistant throughout and it is urged that the suspension policy should be totally abondoned since, far from doing any good, it only increases the agriculturists' indebtedness. It is understood that the local Government will be represented soon on the subject.

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSIONS AT JUBBULPORE

APPEAL TO HINDU DISTRICTS FOR FUNDS

JUBBULPORE, April 2.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, Jubbulpore, writes as follows:—

The Hindu Mahasabha is holding its sessions on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant. Handsome amounts have been received from some districts. Those Hindu district that have not yet responded to the call for funds should send their amounts to Rai-bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, Bankers, Jubbulpore.

DANIEL'S LETTER TO SHIP'S COMPANY

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, April 2.

Gibraltar.—There were some dramatic moments at end of Daniel's examination over the question of reading out a letter which Daniel had written to the ship's company. The President suggested that it would not be in the best interests of the accused to read the letter. Mr. Kimball remarked they seemed to be making a mountain of a mole hill. The letter was accordingly not read.

The prosecutor then cross-examined Daniel. The President stopped him from asking questions about Collard's remarks with regard to the ladies sitting out the dance.—Reuter.

MINOR'S RIGHTS

ALLEGED FRADULENT REPRESENTATION

LAHORE, April 2.

A full bench of the High Court, consisting of Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice, and Justices Broadway, Harrison, Tekchand, and Dalipsingh, to-day gave a ruling on the points whether a minor who entered into a contract by fradulent representation that he was of age, is stopped from pleading minority, and whether he could be made to restitute the benefit derived from the bargain. On the first point, all the five judges were unanimous that he was not debarred from pleading minority. On the second point, four Judges agreed, holding that the Court had discretion according to the circumstances of the case to order restitution of benefit by the minor. Mr. Justice Harrison, dissenting, held that no such discretion existed.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS REACH KOHAT

KOHAT, April 2.

The party of members of the Assembly who are on a visit to the frontier reached Kohat to-day at 1 p.m., and lunched at the historic house occupied by Sir Louis Cavanagari. Later they started for Peshawar.—A. P.

DR. JAVLE'S DISCLAIMER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the Mahomedan meeting at Kamatipura appearing in your issue of yesterday's date under the heading Shrine of Muslim Peer Desecrated, I beg to inform you that the report so far as it concerns me is altogether false I never attended the said meeting nor I spoke on the unfortunate destruction of the Shrine. It appears that somebody has given my name with some object best known to himself. Kindly therefore, publish my letter in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, etc.

M. C. JAVLE.

Bombay, April 2.

BUSY BHOPAL

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S ARRIVAL

'DISTURBED BEE-HIVE AND SWOLLEN FACES"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, April 1.

Bhopal had the good fortune of receiving a number of distinguished guests during the last week. His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and party as also Sir Leslie Scott and Commander C. B. Fry arrived here a day previous to the great Muslim Festival of Idul Fitr.

Next day they witnessed at the Idgah prayers of the Mussalman congregation numbering about 15 thousands who had mustered strong in their gala dress for the occasion and His Highness arrived in State amist the booming of guns at the appointed time and joined the service. Later on His Highness received the Salutations and the greetings of the State officials and the public at Sadar Mansil.

SIR HARCOURT IN DISPOSED.

On the 26th the Members of the Butler Committee arrived at Bhopal as the guests of His Highness. Unfortunately Sir Harcourt Butler was mostly confined to his room on account of indisposition and could not see much of Bhopal, but his two colleagues made the best of their time by having long informal interviews with His Highness and his ministers and secretaries and by watching the administrative machinery at work.

His Highness opened the second session of the Legislative Council on the 27th March and delivered a remarkable address which was greatly appreciated by the audience. Seated in His Highness' private box were Her Highness the Begum Mother, H. H. The Jam Sahib and party, the Members of the Indian States' Committee, Col. Haksar of Gwalior, Lt.-Col. W. G. Neale and Lt.-Col. W. J. Simpson.

TWO TIGERS BAGGED.

Their Highnesses the Nawab Sahib and Jam Sahib have frequently been into the jungles for big game shoot. The first two efforts were not attended with any luck, but the third incursion to the jungle though successful in so far as that two tigers were bagged was marked by a slightly unpleasant incident of which every member of the party had a little though painful experience.

On their way back from the jungle the party somehow or other unconciously caused a big bee-hive to be disturbed with the result that the little insects in their swarming multitudes attacked the shooting party, sparing none from the Ruler down to the chauffeur. A few swollen faces in the morning was hardly an interesting sight to see and many would have thanked their stars that they were not included in the party.

DINNER TO STATES' COMMITTEE.

Sir Harcourt Butler and the party were entertained at a State Banquet on the 29th to which about eighty officials of the State and other guests including the Hon'ble Mr. Glancy, Agent to the Governor General in Central India, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson, Political Secretary, Government of India were invited. The function was a great success and the speeches delivered on the occasion have already been reported in the press. After the Banquet was over Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Committee left by special train for Gwalior.

On the 30th Sir Basil Blackett the Finance Member of the Government of India arrived here as the guest of His Highness.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 1.

Two interesting games were played at the Ranwar "Rest" Tennis Tourney at which Mr. P. Henriques came off victor in both. In the first match Mr. D. S. Pereira succeeded in capturing 10 games out of the 24 played and in the other Mr. H. Almeida stretched out to 3 sets by winning the first one.

The following are the results:—

Open singles.—Gents—S. T. Fernandes beat A. C. Dias 6-4; 6-3

P. Henriques beat D. S. Pereira 7-5. 7-5

J. Z. Pereira beat P. Rebeyro 6-1: 6-3.

Handicap Singles:—P. Henriques beat H. Almeida 31-33- 33-25; 33-27

A. C Dias beat S. J. Peters 33-27; 33-21.

All Bandra Badminton Tournament

The drawings for the above tournament will take place on Wednesday 7th inst. at 7 p.m. in St Andrew's School Hall. The matches will be played on the indoor court of St. Andrew's High School Hall commencing ordinarily at 7 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' LOAN

LONDON, April 1.

Riga.—The methods employed by the local authorities of Soviet Russia to obtain money for the so-called peasant loan by forcing the peasants to take a part of the payment for produce in loan bonds led to the peasants refusing to sell and complaining to Government. As a result Rykoff has instructed the local authorities to cease such practices and to use propaganda and persuasion instead.—Reuter's Special.

MASS OPINION BEHIND SIMON BOYCOTT.

WELCOME DEPUTATIONS NOT REPRESENTATIVE

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY ON CONDITIONS IN INDIA

URGENT NEED OF BUILDING UP MASS LABOUR MOVEMENT

LONDON, April 2.

Mass of politically awakened opinion in India is behind the boycott of the Simon Commission, declared Mr. Fenner Brockway in an interview on his arrival from India. He said that it would be a great mistake to imagine that the deputations waiting on the Commission represented a substantial body of Indian opinion. The fact that all the three parties were united in the boycott was the proof of the overwhelming strength of the forces behind it. It was to be hoped that negotiations would be commenced immediately for an unconditional conference with the Indian representatives when the Commission returned from India. Meanwhile if representatives of all the important Indian organisations succeeded in preparing a Constitution representing the united demand of politically awakened India, it would be far more important than anything the Simon Commission could produce. The present political ferment hid the real cause of discontent in villages and cities which arose from sheer hunger. It was easy to arouse the starving millions against the Government of India, but Swaraj would not satisfy them unless it was accompanied by revolutionary changes in the land system and industrial conditions. The most urgent need was to build up a mass labour movement based on trade unionism and the organisation of peasants. From such a movement, economic as well as political, emancipation would eventually come.—Reuter.

SANTA CRUZ ELECTRIFIED

SIR C V MEHTA SWITCHES THE LIGHTS ON

Every step that is calculated to make the Bombay suburbs more healthy and attractive and on that account more popular is particularly welcome to the citizens of Bombay as brighter suburbs attract more and more the population from the city, thus relieving the city of its congestion. Electric street lighting was a necessity very keenly felt by some of the progressive suburbs for a very long time. Bandra had its electric lighting only a few days back and on Sunday Santa Cruz also followed suit. To the great delight of the residents of Santa Cruz, the electric street lighting was inaugurated in that suburb on Sunday evening at 7 p.m. The inauguration ceremony was performed by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member of the Bombay Government, in the presence of an enthusiastic gathering of the suburban residents.

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY FOR SANTA CRUZ.

Mr. Jayasukhlai K. Mehta, the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, in asking Sir Chunilal to inaugurate the electric street lighting recounted the good work done by the Committee and incidentally complained that Government had turned a deaf ear to their insistent request to give a separate Municipality for Santa Cruz.

Sir Chunilal, rising to switch the light on, thanked the Committee for the honour they had done him in asking him to perform the installation ceremony. He hoped that in a short time the whole area would be illumined by electric light and look brighter. Continuing, he said it was not necessary for him to say that even in the absence of electric light, the Committee had rendered meritorious services to the suburb. In his opinion, three things were necessary for making the suburbs popular, namely, quick means of transit a good road linking the city with the suburbs and the need of assuring security of property by means of brighter street lighting. He hoped that the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz would soon be raised to the status of a Municipality.

In a humorous speech, Rao Bahadur M. W. Pradhan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Chunilal. Now at least, he said, the Finance Member could see through the brighter light of electricity how badly the Local Authority had fared at the hands of Government in getting several urgent demands. The speaker hoped that in future the Government would treat them with greater consideration.

FUNDS STILL NEEDED

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S SUGGESTION

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, writes: "It has been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund that there are good surpluses still with some Flood Funds started to relieve the distress consequent upon floods in Gujarat and Sind. If so, the Committee of the Central Flood Relief Fund take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the authorities of these different Funds the great necessity that prevails still in Gujarat and Sind for additional funds. The Central Flood Relief Fund has made allotments and moneys are being distributed according to those allotments. This work wil be completed possibly in a month or two. If additional funds, however, are provided they may go a great way towards affording relief where it is most necessary."

WRITING ANTI-MILITARIST ARTICLES.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES SENTENCED IN PARIS

LONDON, Mar. 31

Paris.—Communist deputies, Marty Duclos and Clamamus, have been sentenced to four years, three years and two years imprisonment respectively and two contributors to "Humanite" fined, in connection with the anti-militarist articles which appeared in a newspaper. Marty is already in the Sante prison. Duclos who is missing, has a previous sentence hanging over him. The articles with reference to which Marty was charged took form of a letter to Marshal Foch referring to the interview purporting to be with Marshal Foch which appeared in a London newspaper.—Reuter.

SMOKERS' WASTE.

EXTRAVAGANT WAY OF STRIKING MATCHES

Miss Helen Fraser, who is described as having set out to revolutionise the match industry, is a young Scotswoman, and she has estimated that on an average ten matches are used each day by every person in the United Kingdom.

As at least one out of every ten of those matches is wasted by not being correctly struck, nearly 50,000,000 matches, worth nearly £5,000, are, she concludes, thrown away in a year.

"Look", she said, giving a demonstration in an interview in London. "It's so simple. Hold the match between the thumb and the second finger, with the first finger at the back of the match. Strike firmly and gently, but over a very tiny portion of the striking surface. The majority strike their matches over far too big an area.

"If this method were more generally adopted, there would be far fewer matchheads wasted. Take care of the matches and the pounds will take care of themselves."

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHI RELEASED

BENARES, April 2.

A volunteer who was connected with the Patuakhali Satyagraha movement has been released here from the Central Jail after imprisonment for ten months.—A. P.

PRICE OF PETROL

LONDON, April 2.

Reduction of Penny per gallon in price of petrol brings the price of the best spirit throughout Britain to a shilling and a half penny per gallon.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

NEW DELHI, April 2.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and party left Delhi last night on a trip to the North-Western frontier.—A. P.

A cordial reception was given to Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel by members of Mandvi D. C. C. at the Grant Road, Station, on his arrival from Delhi, yesterday morning.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves this afternoon on an inspection tour in the Punjab and the north-west frontier province. He visits Lahore, Rawalpindi and Abbottabad, and will spend a few days in Kashmir, thereafter reaching Simla on the 4th May.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

REORGANISATION OF COURT

RAHIMTULLAH COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the concluding portion of the Rahimtullah Enquiry Committee's Report on the Aligarh Muslim University:

STAFF SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED.

The Committee refer to the failure to draw up written contracts with the members of the staff with consequent loss of independence and responsibility, and therefore recommend that within the space of one year contracts should be made with such members of the staff as might appear suitable and on such conditions and emoluments as might appear advisable. It is essential also that the staff should be strengthened not only by men of high attainments, but also by men who had no connection with the past happenings and who would make it their first aim to be loyal to Aligarh.

The Committee regard as objectionable the prevailing system of attendance and the discipline of the teaching staff. Members of the staff appeared to claim leave as a matter of right and to take it in anticipation of the sanction. The Committee recommend that save in exceptional cases leave should only be granted when suitable arrangements had been made. They also recommend that University teachers should not be permitted to stand for election to a Legislature. Should at any time a seat in a Legislature be given to the Aligarh Muslim University then there would be no objection to a teacher of the University standing for that seat.

TEACHING DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of a teaching department of the University the report says: "We do not think that a department should be started unless the University is able to afford to appoint at least a Reader who could act as its head and we do not think that Honorary Readers should be eligible to act as heads of departments. New departments of study should not be instituted unless and until the existing departments have been placed on a sound and secure footing, before creating a new department care should also be taken to ascertain that there is a demand for the subject and that the necessary staff is available."

As regards residence and medical relief to students the Committee recommend that in order to discharge efficiently his grave and responsible duties the medical officer of the University should be a whole-time officer and should preferably possess a diploma in public health. He should not only be concerned with students when they actually fall ill, but should take steps to improve their health by making proposals for better sanitation and other preventive measures. He should report to the appropriate authority every month on the general health of students and should be responsible for the inspection of the University area. The Committee recommend that an enquiry should immediately be made regarding the management and supervision of the dining hall about which they had received many complaints which did not appear to them to be without justification.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

They recommend the reorganisation of the University Court on the following lines: "In our view it would be greatly to the interset of the University if a postal vote were authorised for all elections both to and by the Court. It should be the duty of the Registrar under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor to maintain electoral rolls. All voting papers should be distributed by registered post. We recommend that the Court should have the power to pass resolutions making recommendations relating to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations and the Management of the University generally. We are of opinion that if after some years the changes which we suggest do not result in the increased efficiency of the Court which we anticipate the question of increasing the attendance at the Court meetings by granting a travelling allowance to members of the Court should be considered. We regard it as a matter of importance that the Court should exercise its full influence on the working of the University. A number of witnesses have represented to us that under the present conditions teachers have too large a representation on the Court and we recommend that the number of members of the Court elected by and from the Academic Council should be reduced from 15 to 10 a number which is ample to represent a staff of the present size and we also recommend that no salaried officer or teacher of the University be eligible for membership of the Court by any other constituency than that of the Academic Council. We recommend (1) that the number of representatives of the Academic Council on the Executive Council should be reduced from six to two; (2) that members of the Executive Council living outside Aligarh should receive travelling expenses on a moderate scale; and (3) that not more than seven members elected by the Court should be resident outside the United Provinces, the Punjab and the area under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi."

FINANCIAL CONDITION REASONABLY SOUND.

In the matter of finances the Committee say: "The general financial position of the University appears to be in a reasonably sound condition although fresh funds will be necessary for the various improvements which are required. But we are of opinion that expenditure needs more checking in detail than is exercised at the present moment and that the Finance Committee has been far too lightly worked. We should also recommend an enquiry into the working of the Book Depot and the Press. We think that the question of altering the financial year which begins on April 1st to correspond with the Academic year which begins on October 1st might be considered. We think that each cheque drawn on the University funds should have two signatures, one of which should be that of the Treasurer so long as he is available and the other signature should be that of one of the three following officers: the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar. In the absence of the Treasurer the signatures of two of the other three officers should be provided for."

COLLEGE, A SEPARATE INSTITUTION.

Regarding the Intermediate College the report says: "We have been requested in our terms of reference to examine and report on the working of the system under which intermediate classes have been separated from the University. We find it difficult to offer a decisive opinion on the question as the new system has had neither time nor opportunity of showing decisive results. We, therefore, recommend that the question should be examined after a period of three years. We, therefore, recommend as far as possible the College should be regarded as a separate institution. It should not be difficult to evolve a system by which (a) the Managing Committee is vested with responsible powers and duties, (b) a suitable grant is awarded annually by the University, and (c) subject to the provision of that grant all arrangements for the management of the College are made by the Committee. The University would naturally insist on its right of inspection and audit. It should be represented on the Committee and all expenditure over and above the annual grant would require the sanction of the Executive Council."

DR. ZIAUDDIN RESIGNS.

The recommendations regarding the Moslem University School are (a) as far as possible the School should be regarded as a separate institution, (b) the Managing Committee should be vested with responsible powers and duties, (c) a suitable grant should be made annually by the University, (d) the University should be represented on the Committee of Management and should exercise the right of audit and inspection. The Committee recommend that the Admission Committee should function in future as required by the Act and Ordinance and suspension for two years for an offence like copying at an examination should be a suitable minimum punishment since suspension for a single year involved no greater penalty than failure which a candidate was seeking to avoid.

As the outcome of the report, Dr. Ziauddin has resigned his office of Pro-Vice-Chancellor and his resignation has been accepted.—A. P.

TO SECURE
Health & Strenght
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
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Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
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Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.,
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BROACH

NEW BANK OPENED AT ANKLESWAR

BROACH, April 1.

A branch of the Broach Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was opened on Saturday last at Ankleshwar, at the hands of Mr. A. O. Koreishi, Collector of Broach, who was in the Chair. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of local residents, merchants, officers, representatives of Co-operative Societies, and other prominent men.

CURRENT REPORT OF THE BANK.

Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, the President of the Broach Bank, in opening the function traced the History of the Broach Co-operative Bank from 1907, when it was first organised as an Urban Bank and explained how it soon developed into a Central Bank. He then gave the latest figures of the Membership (Societies 190 and Individuals 269), paid-up Share Capital (193,700), the deposits the Bank was able to attract (9,71,081), the extent to which the societies were financed (8 lacs), the total Working Capital (Rs. 1,391,312) and the last Dividend paid (7 1-4 per cent. Following the policy of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, which financed the Districts where no District Central Bank exists and where lending reaches the figure of 2 lacs to open a branch, the Broach Co-operative Bank has decided to open a branch at Ankleshwar, where the lending is Rs. 2,10,000, for the facility and convenience of the Societies of the Taluka, this being the third branch of the Bank. The first branch, was opened at Amod which helped the organisation of an Urban Bank there soon after, and the second at Wagra and the object of the Branch at Ankleshwar was also to help the development of the Ankleshwar Urban Bank, who he hoped would co-ordinate in the efforts.

COLLECTOR'S SPEECH.

The Collector in declaring the Branch open said that the Taluka had 104 Revenue Villages of which onethird had agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies, besides three Urban Societies, three Cotton Sale Societies and one Union. For the economic improvement of the Taluka, a branch of the District Central Bank was a necessity and as the Broach Co-operative Bank had taken this step in the right direction he was sure that the Taluka would take advantage of the facility afforded to it by the Bank in improving its economic condition.

The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SIND MAIL.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The recent innovations introduced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in cancelling the Sindh Mail and "not" booking any 3rd class passengers between Ahmedabad and Abu Road by the Delhi Mail has created a very serious difficulty for the 3rd class passengers. Thus a man travelling 3rd class has no direct train by which he can go to Sidhpur or Palanpur or Unjha except by the 3-45 p.m. fast. Moreover a man going to Patan or Deesa can go by Delhi Mail while a man going to Palanpur will not be booked by the Mail. To avoid this difficulty I would suggest to the authorities to run a fast train from Ahmedabad to Abu Road just before or after the Mail train. This will relieve all congestion from the mail train, and remove the difficulties of third class passengers between Ahmedabad and Abu Road.

Moreover owing to the cancelling of the Sindh Mail there is a great rush of passengers by the Delhi Mail and the same is since this change almost always late. The change proposed by me will thus relieve the congestion from the Delhi Mail also.

As the matter is of general interest to the public I shall thank you to discuss this in your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

KALIDAS J. JHAVERI,
Ahmedabad, March 29.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES

CAWNPORE WORKERS AWAKE

PANDIT J. NEHRU ADVOCATES WORKERS' RIGHTS

CAWNPORE, April 2.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru presided at the anniversary of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, which was celebrated here last evening at a meeting attended by a large number of local Millworkers.

The President, in his speech, strongly emphasised the need for organisation of the masses in the fight for national liberation. He urged that the Nation's goal was swaraj for the masses and not for the bourgeois and capitalist classes.

In addition to other resolutions, motions were adopted urging the adoption of an eight hour day, insurance against sickness, maternity benefits, etc.—A. P.

SANATAN DHARMA SABHA

JUBBULPORE, April 2.

A Reception Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Pandit Dwarkaprasad Bhargava for holding the next sessoin of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha in the Hindu Sabha Pandal at Jubbulpore on the afternoon of the 6th April, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside.—A. P.

ACCIDENT TO DOHAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The information about this accident supplied by the Dohad correspondent of this paper, and published in issue of this paper dated the 17th March, 1928, seems to be erroneous. The building in question was not a municipal building but it was a hired one. It is not an old and rotten building, but merely a small portion of it is an old one the remaining portion being recently built. The accident occurred owing to an end of a beam being in damaged condition. The beam was damaged at its end and the damaged portion was in the wall, near its border and it was not visible from the outerside. The building is situated quite close to the Bazar and so hundreds of people arrived on the spot immediately hearing about the accident. I myself and the School Board Administrative Officer were informed 'at once' by a teacher and so both of went there immediately taking with us the staffs of the School Board and the Municipality for assistance. Also the Mamlatdar and the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Farukhi and the Sub-Police Inspector Mr. Ahmadkhan arrived on the spot within a few minutes after accident. Prompt enquiry was made by all of us and it was found that there was no casualty and that none of the teachers was injured. Only 8 boys were slightly injured and we placed them under medical treatment, all of them recovered within a few days, i.e. from 2 to 6 days, and Rs. 3-4-0 were the charges of their medical treatment. This amount was paid by the School Board. The correspondent's informations that 20 boys and 4 teachers were injured, that the building was an old and rotten one and that an hour after the accident the city officials visited the place, are quite untrue. The school was removed at once from that place and taken to some other hired buildings.—Yours, etc.

D. B. PARIKH,
Chairman, S. B., Dohad.
Dohad, March 28.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT

(MR. P. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, March 31.

Jutes:—The market for this section after opening very steady exhibited an easier feeling in the course of the week due to a rise in the prices for Jute and Lower prices for the finished commodity market, but towards the close of the week it again maintained its firm tone and the prices have again recovered. The undertone is firm throughout and the fluctuations that we see now are more or less due to the reports of rain and weather conditions in the Jute growing Districts.

In the higher denominations prices have more or less been maintained barring a few scrips which showed decline in prices by about 5 to 10 points. Fort-William after touching 518 easy at 505. Gourepore were the rkable feature showing a rise of ts due to the reliable report of t -holders getting one bonus share veryone held. This will not affe lend for the current period commenced moving and they some good improvement.

Hewrah, Cl al touching 70/14, 75/4 an at 68/10. 54 8 and 37/1 dealt in a large number

Cottons:—B re auctioned at 70/- and higher rate than the rub agpur had sellers at 30/ ere in the region of 2/

Coals:—Ba ain sellers at 430/- St 55/- xd (Rs 3/- di re a better marke e had buyers r after touching /8 xd (/6/4 div

Tea a quiet market Most of the a de-

NEVER DESPAIR.

If you suffer from any disease, whatever be its name, it is curable by the aid of the wonderful "Amritdhara"—the heaven—sent remedy. You may not believe at once what we say. You will certainly add your name to the 33,000 testimonials we have received praising that

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Banks:—Were a steady market, Imperial Bank only having buyers upto 360 and F. P. remaining unchanged at about 1450. Central Bank have come down to 25/4.

Govt. Securities:—Were a practically unchanged market.

Miscellaneous—Engineering section was more popular this week. Burn have advanced to 430. I. I. Steel were steady round 19/8 and Bengal Iron round 18/- Indian Standard Wagon only have improved from 48/8 to 51/8 and Preference had strong buyers round 95/-. British India Corporation were taken up at 1/2 xd. Burma Finance and Mining were a chief attraction this week as there was a considerable buying from Rangoon on the strength of the Co's announcement of its negotiation with London Syndicate, which if materialised, will enable the share-holders to receive 2 one pound shares for every 3 shares held having buyers at the close at Rs. 7/4. Bengal Paper were a firm market on a satisfactory report and having been done upto 39, were steady in the region of 38/8. Bengal Timber were a steady market at about 288/- touching 290—. Ivan Jones had buyers at 6/- Midnapore Zemindary have improved to 132/-.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The annual meeting of the Bombay ing, at the Freemason Hall, Dr. H. K. Contractor presiding.

The important question which the Union discussed at the meeting was the starting of new hospitals and expansion of the existing ones during the regime of Sir Leslie Wilson.

The meeting at the outset adopted the annual report and proceeded to elect the office-bearers for the coming year. Dr. R. D. Mody was elected president, Drs. S. K. Vaidya and P. T. Patil, Vice-Presidents, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Treasurer, Dr. S. J. Pupat and R. B. Lam to act as secretaries.

Dr. Contractor the outgoing chairman complimented the Union for its continuous and active efforts for the improvement of the status of the medical profession. He also paid a tribute to Sir Leslie Wilson for his work in connection with medical relief in the city.

The speaker then impressed upon the audience the responsibility which will be entailed upon the Union in opening up new institutions.

He also emphasised upon the aspirant in medical profession the need of specialisation.

He further congratulated the General Medical Council for recognising local degrees and added the hope that these degrees will share the same privileges as the English degrees.

The incoming President also made some fitting remarks.

After a vote of thanks to the

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE SOCIETY

SPLENDID RECORD OF WORK

REPORT FOR 1927-28.

The following is a summary by Lala Lajpat Rai of the work of the Servants of the People Society in the year 1927-28:—

Our work may be divided into the following main heads:—

(a) Propaganda;
(b) The removal of untouchability accompanied by the education and uplift of the untouchables;
(c) Organising labour;
(d) General, social uplift work and relief of distress from any cause whatsoever.

During the year under review we added one member and four probationers. Sjt. Lingraj Misra, M.L.C., was taken directly as a member under training, on the recommendation of Babu Gopabandhu Das, the member in charge of the Orissa branch, and was attached to th esame branch along with Babu Mathuranand, a probationer. Mr. Balwantray Mehta was taken on probation to carry on the work in Kathiawar, which he had been previously doing. Babu Hanuman Prasad was also taken on probation and deputed to Aligarh to carry on work among the depressed classes.

The Orissa Branch, as before has been under charge of Babu Gopabandhu Das who has practically all the year round been engaged in the work of relieving distress caused by the extraordinary floods of 1927. Floods in Orissa are a yearly visitation and most of the work done by the Society's branch in that province is the relief of distress from these floods along with such other work as can, can be done in the villages in connexion with depressed classes, khaddar, and propaganda. This year, Babu Gopabandhu Das and his coworkers have had a rather arduous task. They had to collect funds and distribute them in the flooded area. In this work they got co-operation from some other organisations. But they are highly indebted to Mr. C. F. Andrews, whose help was very valuable. Bapu Gopabandhu Das has distributed relief from house to house practically throughout the whole flooded area. He has helped people by supplying necessaries of life and also in the reconstruction of their houses by various means. The work is still going on. He had distributed something over Rs. 15,000 in relief uptil December last. Detailed accounts are not yet available, but when they are made up they are likely to represent a much larger sum. Besides relief work Babu Gopabandhu Das has during the year occupied the office of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and has also edited his Oriya weekly, the "Samaj". All the money spent on this branch has been supplied from the funds of the Society, as in circumstances of Orissa local pecuniary help is not forthcoming, but it is expected that next year efforts will be made to collect funds, as far as possible from the Province itself, to supplement the work that is being done by the Society from its limited funds. The Society can look on its work in Orissa with satisfaction and pride.

In Kathiawar Mr. Balwantray Mehta has been carrying on educational activities maintaining schools and arranging lectures. Besides he co-operated in giving relief in flood distress, and in organising the All-India States Peoples' Conference at Bombay. He does some work among the depressed classes also.

The United Provinces and the Punjab were the principal fields of the Society's operations during the year under review. In the Districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and in the Benares Division the Society maintains centres of work among and for the depressed classes. The work is done under the auspices of the All-India Achhut Uddhar Committee, Delhi, of which I am the President. For this work the Committee receives a monthly grant of Rs. 3,000 from Shriyut Seth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta.

Four of our life members, Pt. Baldeva Chaube, Pt. Algu Rai Shastri, Babu Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Babu Hanuman Prasad, B.A., LL.B., were engaged in this work. They organised many successful depressed classes conferences in villages, in towns and district headquarters. One such depressed classes conference was organised in Patna on the occasion of the session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. They conduct schools, maintain Ashrams and manage Co-operative Societies in the interest of the untouchables. Thus propaganda work and constructive efforts go hand in hand, and most excellent results are obtained by this double-sided activity. The members of the Society succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the Municipal Boards and District Boards and also the sympathy of the local gentry in the different centres of their work. More is required to be done in this direction. The ideal is to make each centre self-supporting so that the work may be organised and maintained on permanent lines, and may not suffer if and when help from the All-India Achhut Uddhar Commitee is stopped.

In the Punjab, where the headquarters of the Society are situated, Achhut Uddhar work is managed and controlled by Lala Mohan Lal. Chief centres of the work are Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Kangra. In these places we maintain schools, 'ashrams' and co-operative societies. We have organised successful conferences in several places. At Lahore and Amritsar the Conferences were attended by thousands, and all sections of the Hindu community co-operated and mixed freely with the untouchables. The conference at Lahore was presided over by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and that at Amritsar by Dr. Moonje. Our workers have done valuable work in saving untouchables from begar (forced labour), which was being exacted from them for generations past by the Government officials and land-owners.

At the headquarters we have been conducting as before "The People" (weekly) in English, and the "Bande Mataram" (daily) in Urdu. I am afraid I cannot say that these papers have made any financial progress—although "The People" is being widely quoted and referred to, not only in India, but even in Great Britain and America also. The "Bande Mataram" has greatly suffered by its Managing Director and Editor having transferred himself to "The Tribune." We are, however, hoping to soon place its management and editorial conduct on a satisfactory footing. In the city of Lahore we maintain a City branch with Reading Room, and an active centre of work for the depressed classes; we also maintaining a circulating library for women and have been arranging lectures for their benefit both on social subjects and or hygiene. We own a magic lantern for which we have made many slides which are used for the purpose of propaganda work in the city of Lahore as well as outside. During the year under review we have thrown open our library at the Headquarters, the Dwarka Das Library, to the use of the public. Books may be used free of charge in the Library, while a nominal fee is charged for borrowing books for use at home. The Library is now being used by a much larger number of people than before. A sufficient number of books b been added during the course of the year and it is intended to buy more very soon. The activities of the Society suffer a great deal from the lack of a Lecture Hall and a properly ventilated and equipped Library hall It is, therefore, proposed to start the building of this latter immediately.

This is a brief record of our work for the year and I hope it will receive the sympathy and the activity of the public. One of our members, Babu Hari Har Nath Shastri, was sent to Bombay to study labour organisation there. During the major portion of the year he was engaged in organising labour at Cawnpore where he commands respect and confidence not only of the labour classes, but also of other social workers. He has been greatly helped in his work by Syt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, M.L.C., editor of the Hindi "Pratap." Babu Hari Har Nath was the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which held a successful session in Cawnpore in November last. He has proved himself a good organiser and worker in Cawnpore, an important industrial centre in Northern India. He also conducts a Hindi Weekly called the "Mazdoor."

A Report of the Society's work is being published and will be available for free distribution within a few days.

RUSSIA'S GREAT EXPERIMENT.

PHILOSOPHY OF BOLSHEVISM

The following review of Prof. K. T. Shah's book "Russia's Great Experiment" by "L. A. N." appears in the "Englishman":—

To all those acquainted with "The Sixty Years of Indian Finance" and his subsequent works, Professor Shah is known as a clear thinker, an able writer and a pains-taking researcher. The same traits conspicuously reappear in these 5 lectures on "The Great Russian Experiment". Apart from the special appeal which it has to all students of economics, there has been aroused a general interest on this colossal experiment of our times. Literature, both official and authoritative, is very rare on the subject, particularly in this country, and the information retained by the Press is defective. Under these circumstances, Prof. Shah's attempt at an exposition of the forces influencing life in Russia to-day is, thereore, particularly welcome.

GENESIS OF REVOLUTION.

The author begins by giving a graphic account of the genesis of the Revolution. He traces the gradual development of the mass psychology that finally led up to it, and gives us the clue to the whole trend of their actions by indicating the philosophy of Bolshevism. The leaders of the movement appear to have taken absolute materialism for their guide. "They have declared" we are told, "a ruthless and relentless war upon all idealistic philosophy as tending to mislead mankind into all kinds of superstition and dogma. Culture, refinement, intellectual life and being are unintelligible to the Bolshevists except as conditioned or created by the economic premiss. They consider all forms of art and culture as the product merely of economic relations and they have no hesitation in holding that art can be used to socialise emotion, or, as Tolstoi put it, as a means to the emotional infection of humanity.

As was to be expected, the Bolsheviks, after their first flush of victory in capturing the reins of government were faced with all the grim realisation of the situation. Their policy of active communism in trade, industry and agriculture proved a failure, "a failure complete, ghastly and undeniable even though the experimenting had been done on an immature ground and not ideal conditions." The authors of the Revolution had, however, the sense to perceive their failure, the courage to admit it, and the enterprise to see about remedying the disaster. They launched out their New Economic Policy. Since the inauguration of this Policy many-sided reforms have been carried out with an iron hand in all the eternal administrations, and it can be said that the national economy of the Soviet Union is rapidly recovering and developing in all directions.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The Revolution has completely obliterated all traces of the pre-War Russia. From an economic st[illegible]int there is only one class of pe[illegible]verywhere—the nobles, the cleries, th[illegible]ucrats, foreign capitalists with [illegible] splendours have left no impressi[illegible] former presence. The Communi[illegible]e governing party, but it is [illegible]dity. Small as it is in num[illegible]ally monopolises the Govern[illegible]t Russia. The legal proce[illegible] in Soviet Russia is more [illegible]e as that in England but [illegible]ion, the administrat[illegible]inexpensive. Their in[illegible] propaganda against [illegible] their many innovation[illegible] the easy marriage[illegible]he cynical disregard [illegible] the over-stress on [illegible]in all the fine arts, [illegible]tilising the theat[illegible]poses are all portr[illegible]rips attention and leaves a lasting impression on the mind of the reader.

To close with the author's words: "In Philosophy, in Religion just as much as in Politics, Economics or Sociology they are seeking new paths; and while it may be too much to predict that their pioneering will prove more successful than the old, it would be less than just to condemn the attempt merely because it is unusual or repugnant to our accepted prejudices."

OAK CROSS OVER THE POLE.

GENL NOBILE INTERVIEWS POPE

LONDON, April 1.

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SIMON BOYCOTT IN MADRAS.

"A COMPLETE SUCCESS."

MR. SATYAMURTI'S PLEA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Presiding over the Nanguneri Taluk Conference at Nanguneri, on Sunday, Mr. S. Satyamurti in the course of his address said:—

According to your District Gazetteer, "Nanguneri, second in size among the eight talukas, occupies the south-western corner of the district and marks the southern limit of British India. As far south as Panagudi, a magnificent barrier of hills divides it from Travancore on the west, the actual boundary following the watershed as far as Mahendragiri; thence the boundary drops south-west to the plain country, continuing more or less due south till it meets the sea, gour miles east of Cape Camorin." Again, "the taluka is, on the whole, a dry one, only a little more than one-eighth of the total ryotwari area being irrigated. Palmyras are generally abundant; and in some parts, particularly in the six large villages comprised in the 'palmyra forest,' these trees dominate the dry land to the exclusion of cultivation." We are also told that "the rainfall of the taluk is below the district average, and the effect of a short or unseasonable supply is soon seen in an increased number of emigrants to the tea-estates of Travancore, to Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, and in a general advance in the price of local labour." Nanguneri seems always for one reason or another to have been the "Cinderella" of the taluks. In 1874 Mr. Pukele wrote:—

"The good old revenue system now in force has assessed this impoverished tract, where rainfal is less than anywhere else in the Presidency, at higher rates than prevail in even the most fertile parts of the Cauvery or Tambraparni; and were it not for the assistance afforded by the palmyra forest on the east of the taluk, the coffee estates on the hills to the west, and the charities of Travancore to the south, the poorer tracts of this taluk would have been depopulated years ago."

"Even to-day after every possible consideration has been paid in the recent resettlement to its conditions, the average incidence per acre of the assessment paid by its rain-fed wet lands is higher than in any other taluk; its river-fed lands, though more lightly assessed that those of the Tambraparni valley, bear a much heavier average rate than those of the Tenkasi taluk. It was one of the first taluks to feel the effects of the famine of 1877, and suffered more than any other from the torrential rain which followed in the north-east monsoon of 1878."

"It continues to be the most sparsely populated taluk of the district, and, in the ten years ending with 1911, its inhabitants increased by only 3.60 per cent."

Lastly, the Gazetteer continues: "Means of communication leave much to be desired. In the extreme south of the taluk nothing better than a cart-track is to be found; a road to connect Nanguneri with Srivaikuntam and one from the east of the taluk, say from Vijayanaryanam to Sattankulam, would be greatly appreciated by traders." I do not know if these conditions have improved since; but if as I fear they have not improved, I have no doubt in my mind that the people of this taluk will realise more than the people of any other part of this country the absolute need for immediate Swaraj, under which alone the Government of this country will be carried on by the people of this country, and for the benefit of the people of this country.

GOVT. AND PEOPLE'S NEEDS.

I have already referred to the facts that your land revenue is too high, that there are no subsidiary occupations in your taluk, and that means of communication are poor. We have been attempting, as Members of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, to get a Land Revenue Bill placed on the Statute Book, in accordance with the specifis recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill of 1919, which will vest in the Legislative Council the power to fix the rates of assessment. But although nearly ten years have passed, the Madras Government, aided and abetted by the Government of India, have successfully resisted any such attempts on our part. We have also been trying to impress upon the Government the need for helping the people to start cottage industries, especially spinning and weaving, with a view to supplement the miserable income of the Indian people. In spite of the fact that "Industries" is a Transferred subject, nothing substantial has yet been done in this direction. We have also been trying to impress on the Government the need for some portion at least of the revenue which the villagers pay, being returned to them in the form inter alia, of improved communications. But with the heavy military budget on the one hand, and with a costly civil service on the other, very little money is left for the real needs of the people. Both in the matter of education and sanitation and medical relief, your taluk can be no better than many other taluks, whose requirements in this direction have yet to be met on anything like an adequate scale.

PEACE OF GRAVE.

I have mentioned all these things to show that those people who imagine that though we do not have self-government under British Rule we have good government, are very much mistaken. Even the so-called British peace and the maintenance of law and order are purchased at the price of our most elementary rights of liberty;—witness the orders and doings of the Madras Government during and before the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras. But, even assuming for the sake of argument that they do preserve peace in this country, in Mahatma Gandhi's expressive phraseology, the peace is the "pace of the grave." I therefore make an earnest appeal even to those non-politically-minded people who may not care who rules, so long as good Government is secured for them, to realise that in India and under present conditions British Rule and good Government are inconsistent. People can have what they want, in the manner and at the time at which they want it, only under Swaraj or Self-Government.

As a Congressman, I need hardly tell you that the one means on which the Congress is now concentratting itself for attaining Swaraj is to so develop and organize the people of this country as to bring the maximum pressure to bear upon the Government in all peaceful and legitimate ways, so that the birthright of India, to rule herself may be recognised by our rulers. The achievements of the Madras Congress must be well-known to you all. I sincerely trust that the mentality revealed by the declaration of Independence as the goal of the people of India by that Congress will increase in our midst, and our people will begin to realise that self-reliance is the only possible and honourable creed in our national endeavour. The magnificent reception given to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan in Europe and particularly in Great Britain must have opened the eyes of Indians. If the ruler of a comparatively small Asiatic State can create that profound impression which His Majesty has done, just imagine what the President of a Republic of three hundred and fifty millions of Indian people can do to revolutionise the ideas of the world and to ensure peace on earth and goodwill to all men. Nothing less ought to be our ideal, and we ought to strive by every means in our power to attain it, at the earliest possible moment.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The All-Parties' Conference which has just concluded its present labours at Delhi and is meeting again at Bombay by the middle of May is an event of first-class national importance and significance. I humbly congratulate the leaders of India on the wisdom, the courage, and the disinterested patriotism they brought to bear on the discussions. For the first time, all political parties in India have declared unanimously that full responsible government is the goal to be attained in India. They have also discussed many other items. The Hindu-Muslim question has been tackled in a patriotic and statesmanlike manner, and I hope that the committees now appointed will finish their labours in time for the next meeting of the Conference. Personally, I feel very strongly that separate electorates for communities or interests are wholly inconsistent with any conception of democratic Swaraj. At the same time, I am practical enough to recognise hard facts. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that Indian Christians do not want separate electorates, and I hope that following the example of the leading nationalistic Mussalmans, other Mussalmans throughout India will also see the wisdom of giving up their claim for separate electorates; but at the same time, we ought to take care that no minority community has any legitimate fear that because of the strength of majorities, the demands which they consider legitimate and necessary will be turned down. I am, therefore, of opinion that while incessant and active propaganda must be carried on for the acceptance of joint electorates by all communities, they should not be forced down the throats of minority communities against their will. But if, as I hope and trust, all minority communities, particularly the Mussalmans, accept joint electorates, we may provide legitimate safeguards for them by reservation of seats on a population basis. The day when the people of Indi a say willingly and heartily "we will have joint electorates," taat day will see the dawn of real Swaraj.

BOYCOTT, A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Coming nearer home, the boycott of the Simon Commission in this province was a complete success, in spite of misleading reports by subsidised press and news agencies. In the City of Madras itself, two complete hartals were observed, the latter without any propaganda whatever. Such tea parties and receptions as were given to the Simon Commission were given by people who have either got on by co-operation with the Bureaucracy, or who have hopes of so getting on. The common mass of the people and the leaders of political parties stood aloof from them. I recognise, however, that time is on their side, and that they want to come back again next October. It is up to the people of India and of this Province, as also of your district and of your taluk, to see that the agitation for the boycott of the Commission is kept up at a high level, so that when they return, they might find the same cold atmosphere towards them, which they found when they came here last. I do not want to repeat here the arguments for the boycott of the Simon Commission. They are well-known to you. I only desire to say that acceptance of this Commission in any form or manner means the voluntary acquiescence of our people in their political slavery. While it may be tragically true that we cannot to-day throw off the foreign yoke, it certainly means the trampling down of our own self-respect, if we go out of our way to help a Commission which can do no good to us whatever, I earnestly appeal to you, therefore, to attend to this matter during the next few months unremittingly

The question of the attitude of the new Ministers towards the Simon Commission is also a very important one Both of them voted for the resolution of the Legislative Council not to co-operate with the Commission, only a few weeks ago. But knowing the circumstances as I do, I am in a position to say that they have practically eaten their words for the sake of Ministerial office. That is a betrayal of their vote in the Legislative Council and deserves the condemnation of all their colleagues.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Contrasted with this depressing state of affairs in the Legislative Council, I am glad to say that as a result of the successful boycott of the Simon Commission, a new movement has been set on foot for the boycott of British goods, and especially British cloth, throughout India. Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the movement. I think that that is the only immediate constructive programme on which we should immediately concentrate ourselves. By encouraging khaddar, and by bringing about a synthesis of activities in this direction between the Indian mills and khaddar production, we can, provided we work together and with faith and energy, bring about a successful boycott of British cloth, which will teach the commercially-minded people of Great Britain that we are in serious and dead earnest this time about Swaraj. I appeal to you, therefore, to take up this propaganda for the boycott of British cloth, and carry it on from day to day until throughout your taluk there will not be a yard of British cloth sold or bought, before the next Dipavali season at the latest.

Another important piece of work on which I should like to invite you to concentrate yourself is the resuscitation or the building up of effective Congress organizations throughout your taluk. Swaraj is not going to drop down as a ripe fruit from a tree. It has got to be built up from the bottom. It can be built up only on the basis of the nation-wide democratic organization of the Indian National Congress. You must have village Congress Sabhas and a living well-organized Taluk Congress Committee. Believe me when I say that if workers are forthcoming, money will also be forthcoming. Village life has got to be re-constructed. It can be done only by men with education, courage and patriotism. A Congressman who builds up a real Congress village Sabha does more for the attainment of Swaraj than many who claim to be working in the lime-light in that cause. I want you to attend to that, so that by the time this Conference meets next year, the writ of the Congress may run at least as fast as the writ of the King, if not faster throughout this taluk.

APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

There is only one other topic on which I should like to say a few words before I conclude. That is the question of unity among all communities in this country. Communal unity is the 'sine quo non' of Swaraj, indeed of any national endeavour. There is no cause really to divide the communities from one another. Most communal quarrels are engineered by the third party. In most riots, only rowdies belonging to the communities take part. On the other hand, there is very much in common between all the communities. We are all equally misgoverned, impoverished, and enslaved under alien rule. We shall be leading happy, contended, and manly lives under Swaraj. Let us therefore see to it that we remove all causes of misunderstanding and promote by our words and actions real communal unity. It is a matter of profound and sincere thankfulness that in our province Hindus and Muslims have always lived, and I hope will always, continue to live as brothers and sisters. Unfortunately, some communal mis-understandings have been created between Brahmins and non-Brahmins; but since the last elections, communal rancour has subsided to a certain extent. It is up to us to see that new atmosphere is strengthened and that Brahmins and non-Brahmins learn to trust one another. I am not saying this merely as a copy-book maxim. I mean it fully. I appeal to the Brahmins to realise that the non-Brahmin revolt, if it may be so-called, is not so much political as social. The Brahmin to-day must recognise that all men, non-Brahmins and others, are his equals and several of them his superiors. The idea of caste superiority, whether in the Brahmin or in the high-caste non-Brahmin, must disappear; and in this connection, may I say one word about that inhuman crime called untouchability?

I have dealt somewhat discursively with a few points, with which I should like your Conference to concern itself. I know the people of Tinnevelly have played their part in the past. I want them to play a still greater part in the future of India. It is in the hope that I shall be of some service in making you play that part, I have accepted this high honour at your hands Remember that Mother India to-day is suffering untold sufferings, because of the weakness and divisions among her sons and daughters. We should be unworthy to call ourselves her sons and daughters unless we compose our quarrels, present a united front, achieve Swaraj and once more enthrone Mother India among the great powers of the world. I know we can do it. I invite you to take your share in that great and honourable task.

VANDE MATARAM.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers. *DISRAELI.*

The healing and germicidal fumes given off by the dissolving Peps, are breathed through throat and bronchials direct to the lungs. For coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, laryngitis, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and other throat, chest, and lung dangers, Peps are indispensable. Re. One, all medicine vendors.

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur, it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils, and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently, and if it is coated with fur you should stimulate liver, clean stomach, and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Ask your chemist about Little Laxaliver Pills, and he will tell you that they are a harmless vegetable laxative that can be taken by men, women and children at all times.

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest chemist to-day.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S
LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 3 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

SHEER PROPAGANDA AGAIN!

LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW ROLE.

APOLOGIA FOR WHITE COMMISSION

NEED FOR AN INDIAN MISSION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Yesterday the "New York Times" published the news that the Indian Legislative Council by a vote of 68 to 62 adopted a resolution to boycott the Simon Commission. This is significant news. The American papers are publishing special articles from their correspondents in London explaining the Indian situation. The Ex-Premier the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George in a long cabled article from London, dated February 18-1928, to the 'New York American' has given his views on the situation. Mr. Lloyd George's article entitled "Destiny of Britain in India Rests on Simos Commission" is decidedly anti-Indian and the following is an important sample:—

"The Simon Commission has been appointed to report in accordance with the 1919 act, "as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible self-government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government already existing", and also, "on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces which may be referred to the Commission by His Majesty."

The whole field, therefore, of the future government of India lies open to the Commission, subject always to acceptance of British overlordship. The Commission has the active backing of all parties in this country, (England) which means that its recommendations will be treated on their merits by any government which happens to be in power when the time comes to deal with them.

The disappointing feature of the situation is that the leaders of the popular parties in India have so far met the Commission with rebuff. Some of the independent provinces have shown that they are anxious to give support. The Maharaja of Bikaner, while making it clear that interference in the internal affairs of his State would be strongly resented condemned the boycott as the height of folly.

HOSTILITY AMONG INDIANS.

But the Indian National Congress and the Indian National Liberal Federation have both passed resolutions refusing to have anything to do with the Commission on the ground that it is a purely British body and that India is not represented on it.

Even the publication of Sir John Simon's conciliatory statement, on his arrival in India, defining the procedure of the Commission and inviting representatives of the Indian Assembly to a joint conference after they have taken evidence separately or, under certain conditions, conjointly, does not seem to have modified the hostility of these bodies.

Their main objection to the Simon proposal appears to be that the Indian representatives at a joint conference would be chosen by a body which is not exclusively Indian, but contains nominees of the British Government. This objection ought not to be insuperable and negotiations may end in the removal of the boycott.

But removal of the boycott is not the end of the task—it is only the beginning. As one Nationalist paper points out the Indians "will agree to nothing, accept nothing, and co-operate with nobody" on any other terms but that they shall have a decisive voice in settling their own future.

That seems a very simple and, to the Western mind, a very attractive proposition. But its application to India is not so easy. There are inherent difficulties in the problems with which the Commission is confronted which are well nigh insuperable.

India is not and never has been a nation. Its inhabitants are not and never have been one people. There are several nations which, as Lord Curzon once said, are as remote from each other in race, language and religion as an Irishman is from a Turk. There are at least twenty different languages spoken between Kashmir and Travancore. They are not dialects of the same tongue, but as different as French is from German.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

A still greater practical difficulty arises from the fact that religion divides the people into separate and often hostile communities in a way for which there is no precedent or comparison in any other country. Hindu and Moslem, living side by side, view each other with an antagonism which often breaks out into a riot. To preserve peace during the frequent outbreaks of religious rivalry and jealousy strains the resources of government.

The Hindus number 216,000,000 and the Mohammedans 68,000,000, and where one of them predominates the other only exists through the protection afforded by British authority. It is an ancient feud and time does not assuage its ferocities. There is such a chasm between the members of these rival sects that they vote in separate Committees for the return of members to the legislative assemblies.

Any attempt to effect a change in this respect by placing the franchise on a national basis would be resisted by one, if not by both, of these powerful organizations. It works all right because justice and order are in charge of the British authorities, but the Mohammedans would view with horror any arrangement by which the preservation of law and order would be left entirely to the Hindu majority, and 'vice versa'.

In the Native States autocracy finds it pays to be impartial, and in the end democracy would find that equality of treatment would best serve its interests. The majority, however, dread the interval before the lesson is learned.

AN AUDACIOUS COURAGE.

Then there is the deepest trouble of all—that which comes from the caste system. There are millions so low in the social scale that they are branded as "untouchable." Are the privileges of self-government to be enjoyed by them? These are some of the perplexities of the Indian situation which Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been set to unravel. Will they succeed? It depends on three men—Sir John Simon himself, the Viceroy and Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India.

During the recent years, persons like Lloyd George, Lionel Curtis Sir Philip Kerr, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Frederick Whyte, Lord Sydenham and many others have been carrying on anti-Indian propaganda in America through press and platforms. Indian statesmen should take into consideration the fact and they should take more part in establishing international relation with various Powers and present Indian views on Indian national questions and international problems. Recently the Chinese Nationalists have sent out a Mission to a tour round the world to study international situations and establish cordial relations with various Powers. This policy should be carefully considered by Indian leaders. The Chinese Nationalists have established their Nationalist Information Bureaus in all important capitals of the world; and the Indian Nationalists should do the same not merely to counter-act anti-Indian propaganda, but to spread correct information on India.

PREMIER SPELL-BOUND BY GIRL ORATOR.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S INSTINCT

Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell, a descendent of the famous Irish statesman whose name she bears, held the Prime Minister spell bound when she addressed a woman's demonstration in the Queen's Hall, W., in support of the Government's Bill to grant votes to women of 21 on the same terms as men.

Indeed, there was not a member of the gathering who was not equally spell bound. Even newspaper reporters dropped their pencils so that they could the more leisurely follow her speeches and gestures.

The vast audience was breathless with excitement, as Miss Parnell, with beautiful black, bobbed, wavy hair, a clear-cut profile and an engaging voice, somewhat reminiscent of Mrs. Annie Besant in her younger days, introduced point after point in favour of her argument. These she drove home with a quiet vigour, which caused conviction in every line.

NEVER FALTERED.

The phrasing of her sentences sometime rose to the height of literature. She never faltered for a word—she spoke with an ease and facility which astounded many of the experienced platform speakers present. The applause was thunderous and continuous.

When she sat down the handclapping of appreciation lasted three minutes, during which period the Prime Minister leant across to her and spoke words of warm congratulation and shook her hand enthusiastically.

Later, when Mr. Baldwin rose to reply to a vote of thanks, he wished that friends of his in all political parties who fondly imagined themselves superior to women, and for that reason would deny them the vote, had heard Miss Parnell's charming and wonderful oration. Here are some passages from her speech:

"There are some people who say that women have no political convictions. To them I say that if they had been at work in the mill or factory or workshop from 14 to 21 years of age they would then have a definite view I imagine.

It is pleasing to think that at the next General Election men and women will vote on equal terms. Let us hope that it will mean ultimately an equal moral standard and an equal economic standard.

HOTBEDS OF POLITICS.

One of the best places for the political education of women is the University. My experience teaches me that Universities are hotbeds of politics.

Seven mothers in England die every day from childbirth. That is a scandalous state of affairs, which ought not to be tolerated, and I am hoping that this measure of equal franchise will be a step towards ending that shocking mortality.

There is no fear that we younger women will swamp the polling-boxes, for the older women outnumber us by three to one.

In exercising the franchise we shall never forget the work of the pioneers—both the dead and the living."

PREMIER'S FAITH.

Mr. Baldwin was loudly cheered when he said:

"I have as much faith in the instinct of woman as I have in the sense of man."

"There are no grounds in logic or justice or expediency for witholding the franchise to-day from one sex more than another. Within a few weeks you will have legal recognition of that equality. I have selected the Home Secretary with some sense of admiration to be the Joshua

Mr. Dalvi, the newly-elected Chairman of the Schools Committee. "Chronicle" Photo.

who shall lead you into the promised land."

"Nobody challenges your position—at any rate, not enough nobodies to make any opposition. (Laughter). At the next election the whole nation, men and women alike, will express themselves effectively in the ballot-box without any qualification or disqualification of sex.

"That prospect does not alarm me in the least. The step we are all taking together is a big one, but I am convinced that the country as a whole is now prepared for it. I believe that the public life of this country will be enriched."

A resolution was unanimously carried welcoming the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply, announced that the Franchise Bill would be presented in the House on Monday, that the second reading would be taken before Easter, and that the Bill would be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

"We are making provision, he said, "that unless some cataclysm causes an election in the next few months, the register will be so arranged that the new voters will be able to vote at the General Election.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone presided, and famous fighters in the women's suffrage cause who had seats on the platform included Viscountess Rhondda, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Dame Edith Lyttelton, Miss Phillipa Fawcett, and Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher.

PENSIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

The Parliament of Uruguay is considering a Bill for the formation of a pension fund for journalists and Press photographers. The right to belong to the fund is limited to persons who have carried on the journalistic profession for at least two years with permanent salaries or remuneration. The newspaper undertakings will contribute to the fund an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the salaries paid by them, and a tax of 10 per cent. will be imposed on sales of texts printed abroad, but written by authors residing in the country. There will also be a tax on foreign magazines and periodicals. Pensions granted by the fund shall not exceed 70 per cent. of the average salary of the beneficiary for the last two years; 6 percent. is earmarked for expenses of administration.

"MR. A" AND "MR. X."

WOMEN CONCERNED AT SECRECY PRIVILEGE

Comment on the practice of allowing people in police court proceedings to veil their identity by referring to them as "Mr. A." or "Mr. X." was made at the annual meeting of the Southport branch of the National Council of Women.

Miss Wolstenholme said the privilege seemed to be confined to the wealthy, and for the most part to men. She asked whether headquarters were taking any action.

Mrs. E. Gresswell, the president, said she had not heard of any women's association taking up the question. It certainly should not be allowed to pass without thought. She did not really know whether women got into the scrapes men got into and required to veil their identity in this way.

Miss Wolstenholme said the woman's name was generally published, but the man's was not.

Mrs. Gresswell said this should not be.

Mrs. Towers said official statistics of crime showed four times as many male cases as female.

BEAUTY DOCTORS' SLOGANS

COPYRIGHT DISPUTE

An action by a beauty specialist, who alleged that a business rival had used without authority his slogan.

A YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE IS A SOCIAL NECESSITY.

was heard by Mr. Justice Humphreys in the King's Bench Division.

The plaintiff, Dr. Oreste Sinanide, of Sloane Street, London, W., asked for an injunction restraining La Maison Kosmeo, of South Molton Street, from causing to be printed or published any advertisement containing that phrase or any substantially similar phrase which might infringe the plaintiff's copyright in his advertisements.

Mr. St. John Field, for Dr. Sinanide, said he carried on the business of electro-therapy, or a beauty specialist. The defendant had a business in the same lines, and described himself either as a plastic surgeon or a cosmetic surgeon.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: Ought we to have a jury of ladies to try this case?

Mr. Field: I don't think you will be troubled with the merits of their respective treatments.

The real point, he explained, was whether the defendant copied the plaintiff's advertisements. Dr. Sinanide was a British subject of Greek origin, having been naturalised. He was a doctor of medicine of Athens and Paris, but not in England. He had passed some of his examinations, but not all, as he learned that if he did he would not be able to advertise.

Mr. Charles Francis Medlicot Abbot Brown, said Mr. Field, had put in an appearance as the defendant. So far as could be ascertained he was a student at King's College Hospital, and, although he had passed examinations he had not become a doctor.

Dr. Sinanide inserted advertisements in many periodicals which contained the phrase.

BEAUTY IS NOT A LUXURY BUT A SOCIAL NECESSITY.

Five months later the defendant published advertisements containing the same or a similar phrase, making use of what the Americans called the "slogan" invented by Dr. Sinanide.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: I think the word "slogan" came from Scotland!

Mr. Field: It was the war cry of a Scotch clan, I think.

The defendant, in his advertisements, said Mr. Field, used the phrase complained of in many ways. He also had in one of his advertisements the following:—

BEAUTY IS THE BEST LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

and it was ascribed to Diogenes.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: It does not sound like Diogenes. (Laughter).

Mr. Cartwright Sharp (who appeared for the defendant): It is more like Socrates!

DUTCH DOLL AND VENUS.

In another advertisement of the defendant was a picture of Venus and a picture of a Dutch doll, the suggestion being that Mr. Brown could turn a Dutch doll into a Venus. (Laughter.)

Dr. Sinanide said that he invented the puzzle and the words were fitted in where necessary." H enever heard of it before he introduced it in his advertisements.

Mr. Cartwright Sharp, in cross-examination: Didn't John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith use the expression "social necessity"?—I don't know.

Are you suggesting that "social necessity" as applying to good looks was created by you?—I claim to have created the phrase.

What is your complaint?—I say, in the words of Mr. Field, that the defendant has taken the "essential guts" out of my phrase.

Mr. Field explained that when he used the expression he was quoting a phrase of Kipling's.

Mr. Cartwright Sharp said, Mr. Abbot Brown was the longest established of all the beauty specialists in England and was well-known. He decided to have a kind of ladder advertisement and after several experiments hit on the phrases which Dr. Sinanide now said was his. Mr. Abbot Brown at that time had no idea that Dr. Sinanide claimed to have invented it. The advertisement was like a sort of cross-word puzzle and the words were vtted in where they suited best.

Mr. Abbot Brown, in evidence, said during the war he was a major in the Royal Army Service Corps, and later he left that unit and did a great deal of work in counteracting the effect of wounds on the face.

He had been described in one of Mr. Robert Hichens's books "December Love," which was published about three years ago.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: How were you mentioned?—As a cosmetic surgeon of Greek origin practising in South Moulton Street. I am the only cosmetic surgeon in South Moulton Street.

But why of Greek origin?—Because I use the Greek expression "Kosmeo", which means: "I adorn."

Would you describe your business as rejuvenation?—I would.

Mr. Abbot Brown said that in nearly all his work he performed operations and administered local anaesthetics.

Mr. Cartwright Sharp, referring to the words "Beauty is not a luxury, but a social necessity," said many women had reached positions of prominence and high eminence on account of possessing a pretty face.

Mr. Justice Humphreys: A great many women who are not beautiful have become celebrated. Of course, I am only speaking of those who are dead.

A TEST FOR ORIGINALITY?

Giving judgment Mr. Justice Humphreys said what had been described as a slogan created by the plaintiff had almost become his trademark. The point that had to be decided, however, was whether this phrase was an original literary work. One of the reasons why he thought it was original was because it was obviously untrue. There were many people who led useful and happy lives but were not beautiful in face. It was no doubt an original and arresting phrase, and he had come to the conclusion that it came within the Copyright Act.

The other point was whether the defendant copied it. Mr. Abbot Brown was a perfectly respectable gentleman, and there was no suggestion that he had not acted honestly. Perhaps unconsciously he had taken the words from an advertisement of the plaintiffs which he had seen, and that being so there must be judgment for the plaintiff, who would also be granted the injunction asked for.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

Mr. Field asked for nominal damages.

The Judge: Will a shilling satisfy you?

Mr. Field: Yes.

"Very well, then."

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

TUESDAY, April 3.

For the mayoralty of Calcutta, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had been "set up." An upset has, literally, been a reverse.

• • • •

To pacify Indian opinion, the "Pioneer" suggests the gift of a Viceroy's Commission. We still stands by the demand for a Sandhurst.

• • • •

According to a foreign cable, astronomers have made a discovery. A star called Nova Pictoris has split itself in twain. A similar phenomenon in the star we inhabit, ought to settle the vexed question of complete independence.

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Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer says that the Associated Press version of his interview was entirely unhappy. So was the interview itself.

• • • • •

Interview No. 2 is a long rigmarole in which he, like Lord Morley, quotes himself as authority. The only intelligible portion of it is where he interpolates the news that "Father India" has reached the Eighth Impression. All the impressions of the interviews, however, continue unsatisfactory.

• • • • •

When denials appeared, we were sure of the prospective creation of a North-East Frontier Province. The Governor of Assam now admits the scheme. King Amanullah who disapproved of the massing of troops in the North-West Frontier, will be pleased to hear of the new venue, the Indian tax-payer groaning as usual.

• • • • •

Non-Brahmins in the Bombay Council have been described as mere machines in the hands of the Government. It is an evidence of their progressiveness. They have merely anticipated the Government's scheme of mechanising Indian units.

• • • • •

The All-Parties Conference will meet again, and Dr. Moonje continues helpful, as usual. According to the "Hindustan Times" he has worked himself into the following proposition:—

If Muslims co-operate without any spirit of bargain and barter in the national struggle, Hindus will advance shoulder to shoulder with them. Otherwise Hindus must be prepared to fight the freedoms' battle unaided for the simple reason that Hindustan is theirs.

• • • • •

More. The Hindus have the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hindusabha belongs to Dr. Moonjee. All that remains to be done is a coronation, if the authorities at the Kasauli Hospital give him a certificate of health.

• • • • • •

Muslim logicians are also helping the cause of goodwill. Here's a sample from the editorial reflections of the "Muslim Outlook":—

At Nagpur, four Hindus who were sentenced to death for the murder of a Musalman "Fakir," applied for mercy and their death sentences were commuted to transportation for life. At Lahore no less than three Musalmans who were sentenced to transportation for life were ordered to be hanged by the High Court. Either, therefore, the C. P. Government is wrong or the Lahore High Court has egregiously blundered.

There is also the possibility that the editor has criminally blundered. I am looking forward to the comment of this Daniel upon Dr. Moonje's theory of the contents and proprietory of Hindustan.

• • • • •

Following the fashion, the "Pioneer" has installed an "Indian Nationalist" on the premises to discourse loyalty. Surveying the personalities of Delhi, he dwells on "the turbid eloquence of Jamnadas Mehta which only wants polish." The treatment of polish and turbid water will give the scientific writer the emulsion he wants.

• • • • •

The Rahimtulla Committee's report on Aligarh provides sad reading. "Perhaps the best course would be for Dr. Ziauddin to take leave preparatory to retirement." Dr. Ziauddin got his doctorate with a thesis on "Elliptical Functions." No wonder his functions in the University proved elliptical. As a mathematician he must have tackled many problems on the "Theory of Eccentrics."

• • • • •

In 1901, Lord Curzon befriended him. He won the Sir Isaac Newton scholarship at Cambridge, the subject of his research being "The Problem of Three Bodies." I haven't had the pleasure of studying this abstruse work, but I recommend it for the Municipal Corporators who are being canvassed in the presidential election.

• • • • •

From the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council:—

"Mr. Hamed Khan:—Is the vote of the House not binding on the Ministers?

The Chief Minister:—I am not aware.

A master-mind thoroughly posted with the Government of India Act.

• • • • •

In the Karachi Coin Die case, one of the accused, an Englishman, said:—

I am an Anglo-Saxon of 300 years standing. My father worked in London for 47 years.

Father and son were great favourites in the Court of Queen Elizabeth.

• • •

A missionary lady once saw a sailor, staggering, flask in hand.

Lady: Brother, is this your only consolation?

Tippler: No, I have another in my pocket.

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